L.U.N.C.
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VOL. 76 NO. 8

"What Good Is A Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratory?" asks an expert in an article starting on Page 50. The editors aren't taking sides; how do you react?

textile bulletin

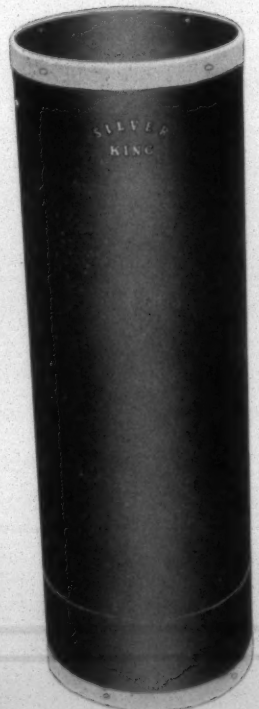
AUGUST • 1950

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DRAPER

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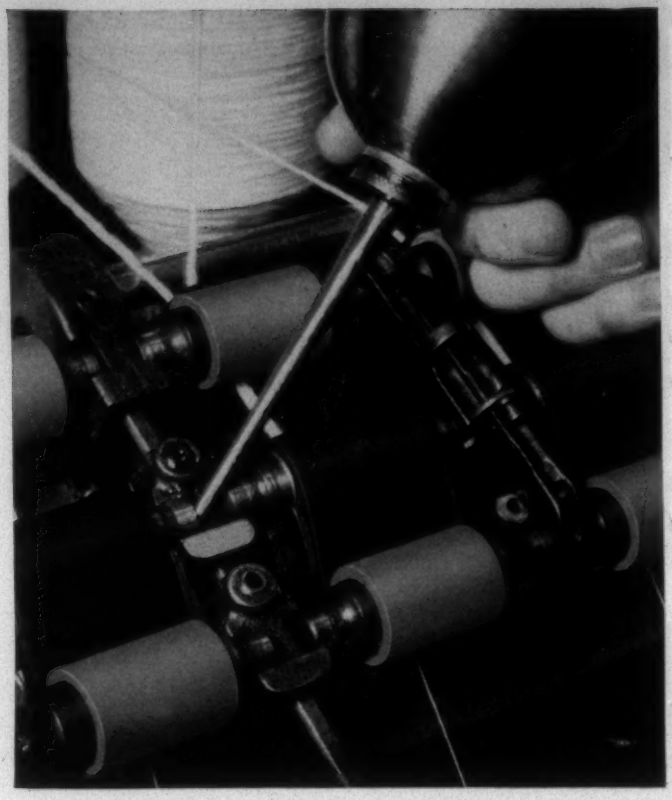
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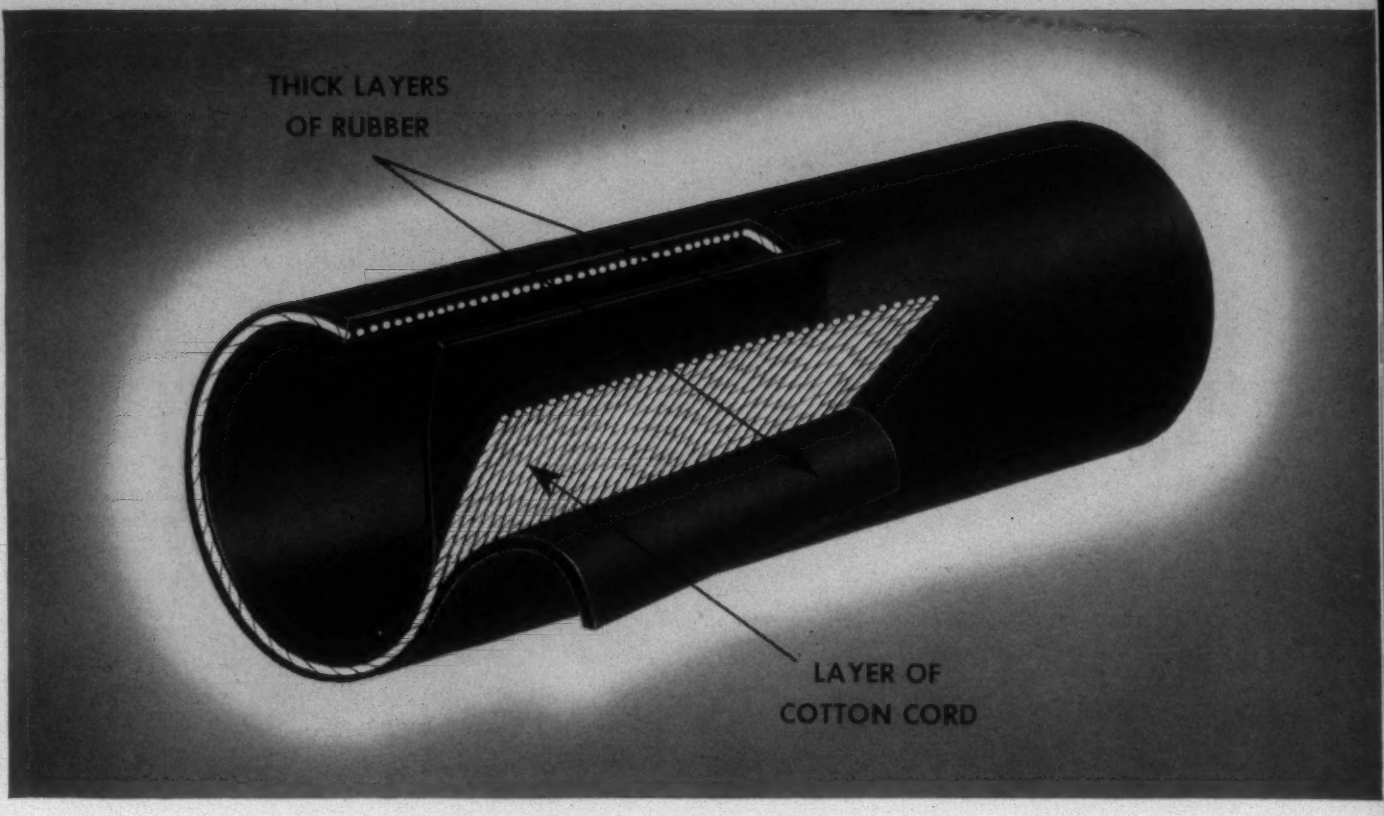
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Besides long life, this special cord and rubber construction gives Accotex Aprons superior flex life, satin smoothness, and the other desirable apron features illustrated at left.

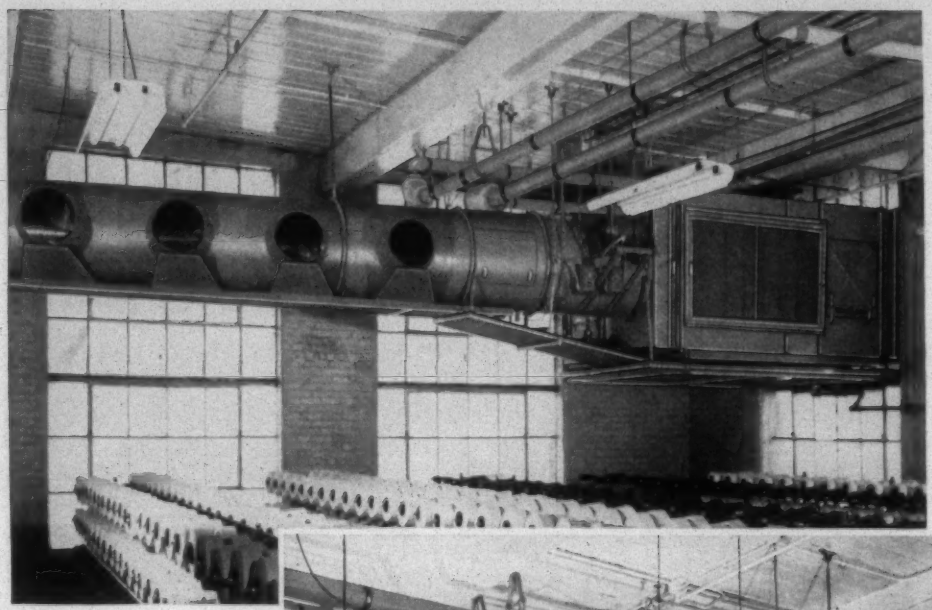
Accotex Aprons are available in a complete range of sizes. They fit all single and double apron long draft spinning and roving frames.

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ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

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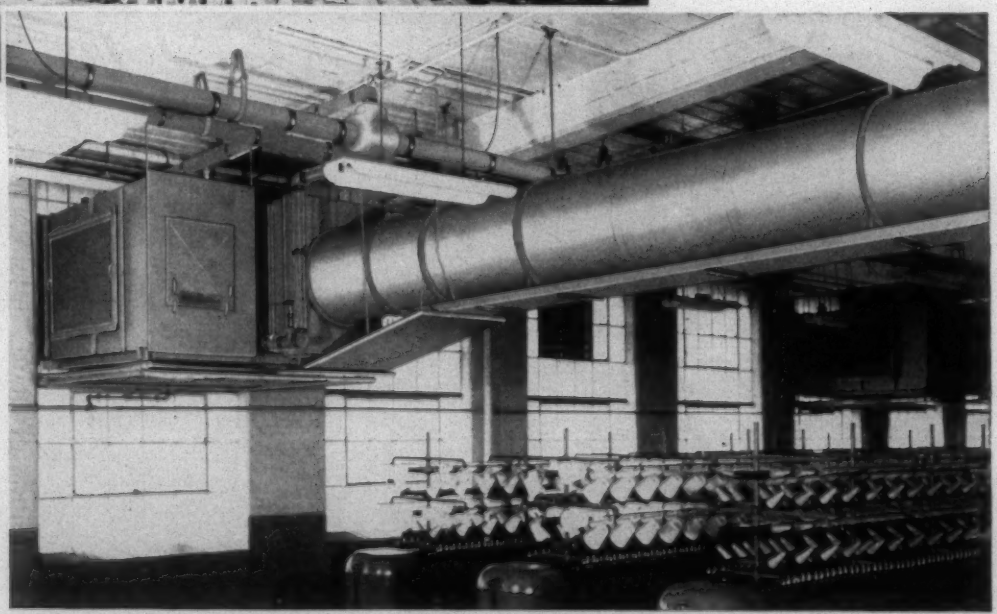
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The Bahnson Humiduct provides a basic unit system for evaporative cooling and controlled humidity to which refrigerative cooling, heating, air filtering in any combination can always be added. The Bahnson Humiduct unit is both flexible and economical, can be expanded or easily moved. No fixed, built-in installation or expensive apparatus housing required for air handling equipment.

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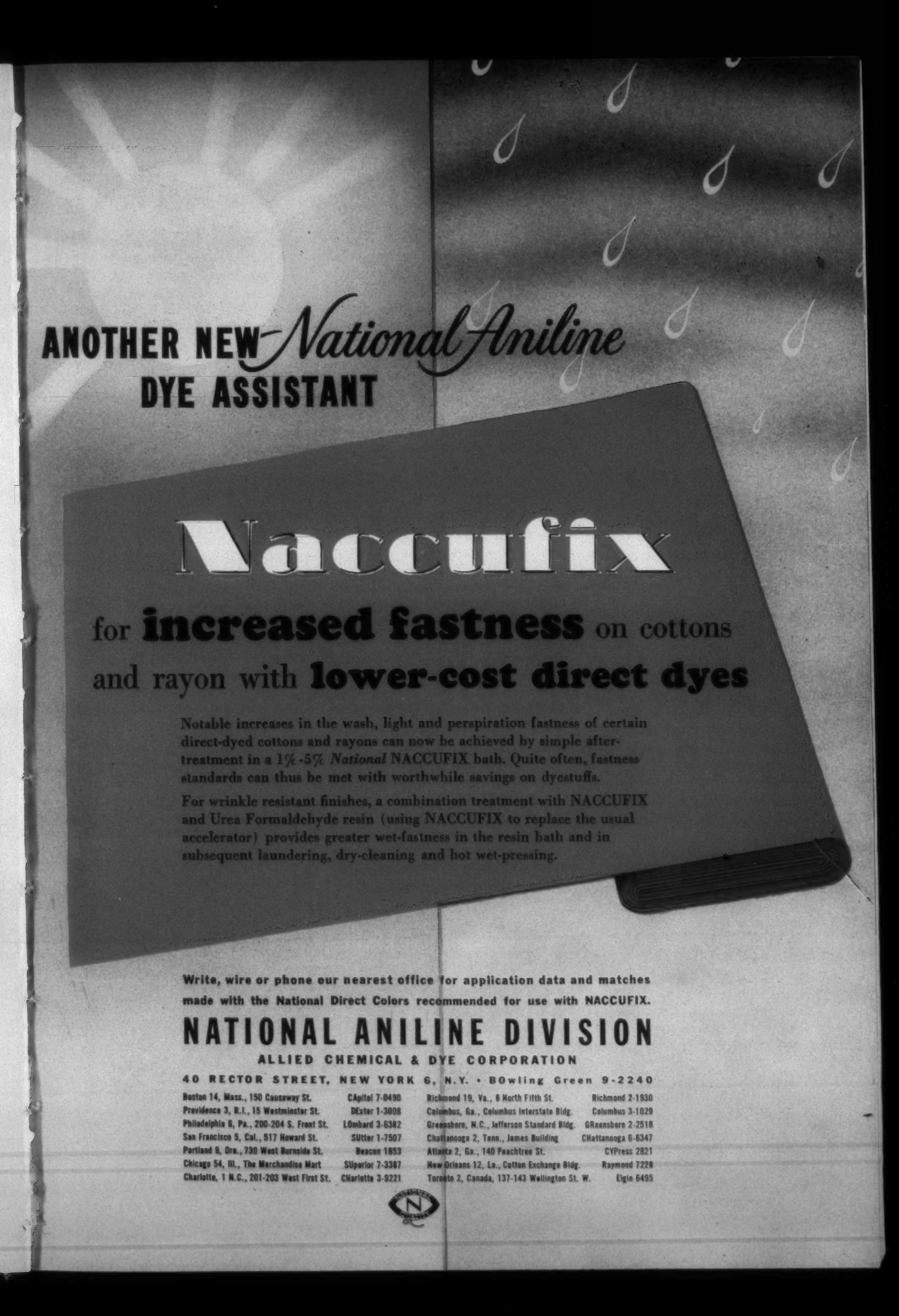


Mills, "looking to the future," can approach the problem of eventual complete air-conditioning by degrees—starting with the Bahnson Humiduct basic unit as now functioning in many important installations.

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Who Is To Blame?

WE, in the United States, are the most fortunate people in the world today, but we seldom, if ever, ask ourselves if we are worthy of our bounty.

With all our prosperity and opportunity, why the strikes and incidents by which malice and hatred are engendered between our people?

With all of our material advantages and industrial progress, we could be—as we accuse ourselves of being — a light to the rest of the world. Certainly this internal confusion questions the logic of our claim. It also makes it near impossible to offer our virtues to people of other lands. They may ask themselves—"If Americans cannot get along among themselves, why imitate them?"

A precept was given civilization some two thousand years ago — the Golden Rule—which has been ineffective for lack of sincere application. The adoption of this pattern of life would eliminate this internal confusion and, if applied with courage between nations, would make war unnecessary, since the idea of man against man would be incompatible in an era of good will.

Short range necessity is the recognition of possible hazards with the necessary preparations to meet them. However, this need not obscure the permanent solution in the pattern. It will take time but, like any worthwhile accomplishment, must have a beginning before realization is possible.

Basically, any solution of our internal or worldwide problems rest on man. It is man who starts the disagreement and man who settles it, whether by sane negotiation, by strike or by warfare. Of themselves all tools of warfare are harmless. They become destructive only when put into motion by man. Industrial peace, racial peace and world peace, therefore, must be resolved by man.

Man could be more gainfully engaged in creating the homes, churches, factories, schools, and producing the crops, from which all benefit, than directing a large measure of his intelligence and effort toward the building and wielding of weapons of destruction. We have nothing to gain from our achievements in the fields of science, medicine, mechanics, research, art and ever increasing prosperity, if man himself is to be wiped out, or worse, if he has to live in fear.

It would appear that most of the world is looking to the United States to show the way toward world peace. But to accomplish this will require serious introspection on a national level of the human relation between individuals in the home, on the street, in the factory, in the office, in world contacts and wherever man meets man.

A greater willingness to accept the precept given to civilization should tend to eliminate greed, distrust, selfishness, and to encourage the meeting on some common ground to settle our differences in peaceful co-operation.

Its practical application is simple. It requires only a second thought before speaking or acting to consider the effect on others. Gradually this procedure would become a part of us with a wholesome and refreshing effect on all concerned. Its power could be greater than atomic power, "A" or "H" bombs.

Milton phrased it well in *Paradise Lost* when he wrote:—"good, the more communicated, more abundant grows."

It would seem that the time has arrived to appraise world events with a broader understanding and to determine the underlying cause—man himself. — *Consolidated Textile News*, Consolidated Textile Co., Inc.

Our Ability To Do

WITH all the critical crises that our country has faced during past wars, it seems we never have been ready for any of them when they arose. That is one of the fallacies of a democratic way of living.

The trouble in Korea came upon the world at a time when it was not wanted and when we, as Americans, seemed to be least prepared for the part we are being called upon to play in it.

We have never known anything but a free way of life. We are not the kind that would deny that way to any others who wish it. We have fought in past wars, but not for greed or aggress. We have been taught that our fights have always been to maintain what we have and the way of life that we like best.

News reports have not all been as we would like to read them from Korea. Our forces had been reduced and in many outfits young recruits had replaced seasoned men. The going has been hard and it is taking time to get an established line that will hold. But our forces will. Our nation has never been ready for a war. We never will be, but when we are called upon and must fight our country can be marshalled to do the job.

When we consider our natural resources and productive ability we almost become self-satisfied with our natural potentialities. We cannot live in this alone, for our resources and our will to do must be marshalled and we must become united in our efforts.

None of us wants to see our resources thrown away or wasted in another war, neither do we wish to see the young manhood dissipated or wasted upon battlefields.

We must all, whether working at home or in the service, be prepared to meet the threats to our way of life and be ready if the test should come to meet it as we have always done before. Our ability and our resources have always made us strong and they will continue to do so. — *The Commentator*, Union Bleachery.

We'll Need This Cotton

CONSUMPTION of cotton by American mills is distinctly on the up-trend.

And with the prospect of a further increased demand for textiles for military purposes, and with the likelihood that the 1950 cotton crop will be the smallest in many years, there doesn't seem to be much good sense in forcing some farmers to plow under some of their present cotton acreage.

June consumption of cotton by American mills was 841,227 bales. That was the second highest monthly total



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in 1950, but is more than 100,000 bales in excess of the May consumption, and greatly exceeds the 600,651 bales consumed in June of last year.

But cotton farmers, in the aggregate, have made an even greater reduction in their 1950 acreage than was sought under the terms of the marketing law passed for this year's cotton crop. That, together with insect damage, suggests a crop perhaps smaller than our domestic consumption of cotton alone on a peacetime basis. With added military demands and exports, cotton of the needed qualities might easily become scarce, even with the large carry-over.

Under such circumstances the production of all the cotton possible on the acreage now planted would seem to be required by the nation's present and prospective needs, especially in the light of the recent international developments.

But some farmers have apparently over-planted their quotas, and a Washington dispatch speaks of a "directive" by the A.A.A. for cotton farmers to plow under additional acreage.

Senator Maybank is, we think, taking a proper step in protesting such plow-under orders, and in advising farmers affected by the order to hold off a while until the matter can be reviewed by the department authorities.

The South Carolina senator has been assured, dispatches say, that the department will give further consideration to his request that the order be rescinded.

As a matter of fairness to other farmers who have made the required reduction in full, some equitable plan might be worked out by way of penalizing over-planting. But there seems no question now that the country needs the cotton which will be grown on these extra acres and it would be a short-sighted policy to require its destruction.

And unless there is a great and unexpected change in the situation, there can be little doubt that cotton crop controls should be removed for the 1951 crop.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

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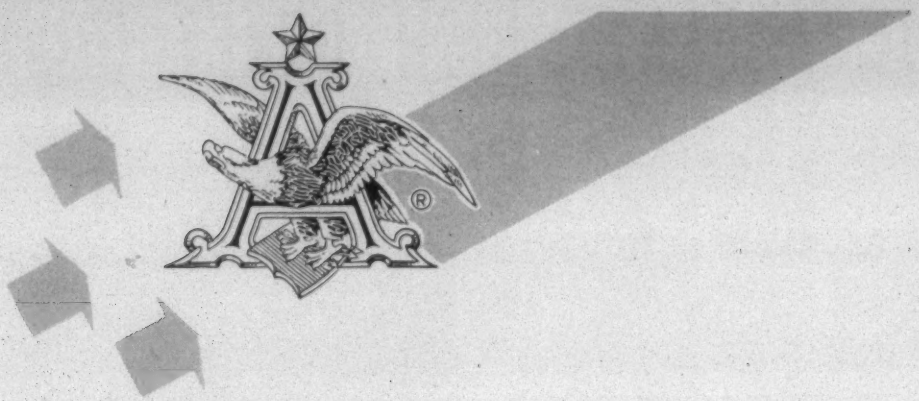
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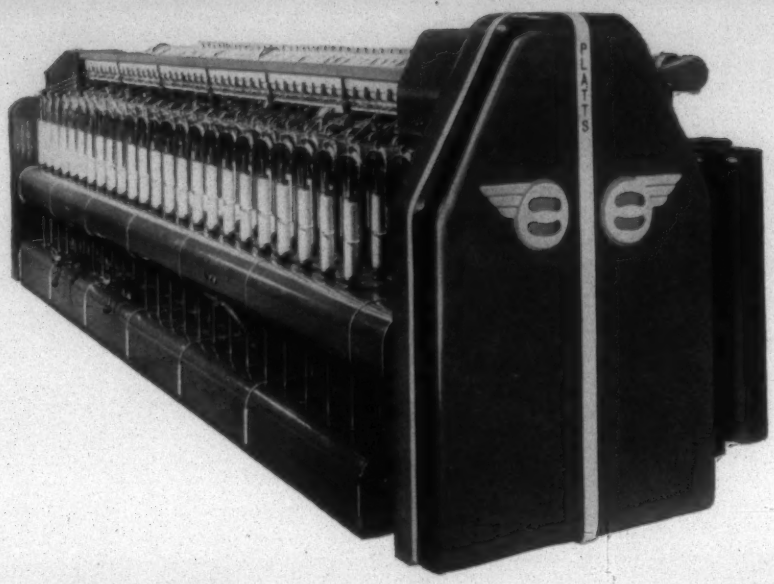
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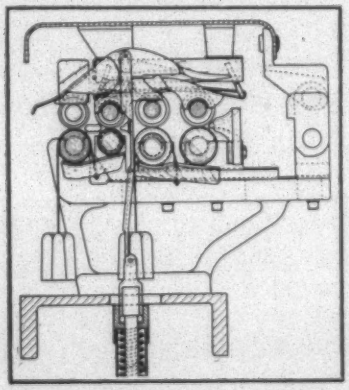
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NEW PLATT HIGH DRAFT ROVING FRAME

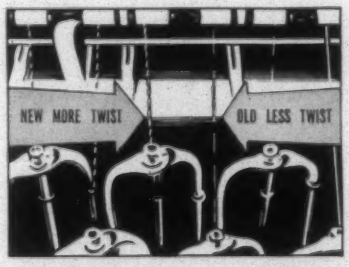
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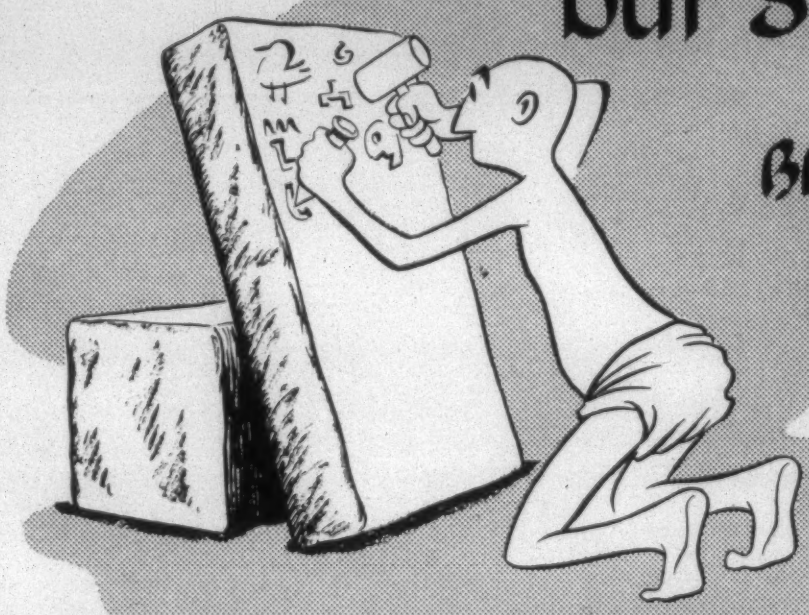
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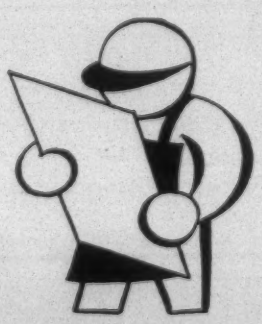
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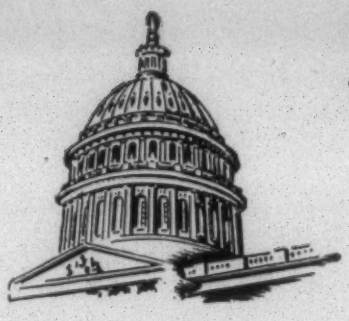
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Personal income taxes next year will be from ten to 15 per cent higher, and may well exceed that mark. Corporation taxes are going up, too, although there's strong opposition in Congress to imposing an excess profits tax now. Repeal of excise taxes has wholly faded.

Speed-up payment of corporate income taxes is approved by the Senate Finance Committee as passed by the House. The speed-up adds about $800 million a year in revenue in each of the next five years, but committee members say there's no actual long-run gain.

Truman's Cabinet is undergoing heavy stresses and strains. Acheson and Johnson are being pushed into the background as Truman calls in other key men for a way out of his dilemmas. Early retirement of both is probable.

Truman is finding atom bombs and big bombers are not enough for national safety. Sore need now is for aircraft carriers which Johnson scuttled. The Navy sorely needs Denfeld's sage counsel. The Air Force is almost a bust in the Korean crisis, although Johnson built it up as the mainstay of offense and defense.

Global war is a real, distinct possibility at any time, said Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee. If this is true, Republicans demand, why did Truman and Acheson neglect the Far East and allow the Korean crisis to develop?

There's a move by Truman to put some Republicans in his Cabinet, as a way of silencing stinging Republican criticism in Congress. Overtures have been made to Stassen, Eisenhower, Dewey and Senators Saltonstall and Bridges. G.O.P. leaders in Congress oppose the move.

Republicans are moving cagily in winning control of the next Congress. Some top leaders believe Truman would try to unload on them in 1952 for all of his present blunders, and all they expect him to make.

Gabrielson and his coterie favor an all-out smash effort in this year's campaign. But party leaders in Congress say this is due to Gabrielson's weak position, and the necessity of building up more strength for his own group. A severe set-back in November will see the end of Gabrielson's tenure.

Six states will gain, and eight states will lose, 13 House

seats in 1953 under the new census. Florida will gain two and Texas will gain one. Arkansas and Mississippi will lose one each. It's a net gain of one for the South.

Truman hand-picked candidates are losing heavily in primaries. In addition to Thomas in Oklahoma, as well as Pepper and Graham, he lost a senatorial candidate in Missouri. Defeat of Sims and Hare by Riley and Dorn in S. C., is another Truman setback. They are the only sitting House members to be knocked out in primaries.

Dangerous as is the confusion over lack of military preparedness, it does not touch the chaos of unreadiness on the economic front. Truman aides are struggling in a fog of bewilderment, debating whether to call back Henderson, Porter and Bowles. Congress is being stampeded into a frenzy of action, due to fear that sloth of five years will catch up with them in November.

In the unparalleled confusion Truman is likely to be given much greater powers to invoke economic controls than he has asked for. He wants only limited powers; Congress under the lashing of consituents, and spurred by views of Baruch, favors almost unlimited "stand-by" powers.

The country may never succeed again in withdrawing the the emergency powers that are being handed to the presidency on a silver platter. It will create a robust bureaucracy and strong administrative group which will go far in making all business and industry wholly dependent on big government in Washington.

Labor unions are putting their men into key government positions. Labor's part is not merely membership and policy work; it's supplying the staff workers, too. No industry spokesman has been named on the same basis.

William Green demanded, and has been given, "full and adequate representation * * in the policy, planning and operational divisions." Already labor bosses are demanding intervention in open disputes and feuds of long standing. They say, too, that any draft of manpower must be on a voluntary basis.

Unions are resisting any early move for wage and price freezes. New demands for higher wages are cooking up, and a freeze will be resisted until such demands can be made on the premise of current price increases. Very few industries will escape such demands this Fall.

Green and his aides have decided to exert strong pressure for an excess profits tax. They believe employer resistance to wage boosts will be much less if the government is to get the money anyhow.

Congress is appalled at the evidence of lack of military readiness with grants in excess of $85 billion in five years. Armed Services offer little explanation other than that salaries and wages take about half of every military dollar.



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Ideal's new and greatly improved design doubles production and improves quality. Ideal frames run smoothly at sustained speeds here-to-fore considered only theoretically possible. Adjustments are seldom needed and work stoppages are rare. Whereas ordinary frames should be dismantled, cleaned, lubricated, and reconditioned every few weeks, Ideal Drawing Frames will run many months without attention.

All Ideal friction contacts are permanently sealed ball bearing units. Spacing sections transmit no resistance, hence they never wear. Rolls are perfectly and permanently aligned and synchronized . . . never cause thick and thin places in the roving and never weaken or shear the fibres. Flutes are hardened and ground to prevent nicks, burrs, and lap-ups.

You can't lose on Ideal High Speed Ball Bearing Drawing Equipment . . . unless you don't try it. Get the full facts on this revolutionary drawing equipment and you will soon be doubling your production and getting the finest drawing you have ever seen.

Frames can be operated on cotton or synthetics with the conventional six or eight ends up at back, or from laps 20 ends up. Fluted sections are 10 inches wide.

Ideal
Industries, Inc.
Bessemer City
N. C.

*Patented

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. AUGUST, 1950

Characteristics of New Avisco Crimped Staple Offer Important Advantages to Carpet Industry

A detailed analysis indicates that the heavy denier carpet staple recently introduced by Avisco will help relieve the carpet industry from complete dependence on imported raw materials and broaden opportunities for product development.

Avisco "15" is a crimped viscose rayon fiber of dull luster produced in 3-inch lengths. Each of the product's five characteristics—fiber diameter length, luster, crimp and the fact that it is a rayon fiber—has much to offer to the carpet industry.

Crimp means a fuller pile

The crimp in the fiber serves two desirable ends. The fiber occupies more space in the pile and causes each tuft to "burst" more completely. This provides a good cover and prevents the fibers from being packed tightly side by side. This has a beneficial effect in appearance which we believe may be associated with better soil resistance.

Long fibers reduce shedding

The fiber length of three inches is the longest that can be readily handled by cards and spinning machines. This uniform, long length will reduce shedding not only when the carpet is first put into service, but throughout its life.

15-denier resists matting

After several years of experiment, it was determined that the 15.0 denier fiber gives the maximum rigidity to a carpet pile, and at the same time provides an adequate fiber population in the pile. The large size also plays a part in imparting resistance to soiling because it resists matting and offers less surface area for dirt to cling to.

Provides the luster consumers want

The carefully controlled degree of luster presented in Avisco "15" produces colors with the agreeable, subdued luster demanded by most consumers today. It also has the effect of reducing the apparent difference between soiled and unsoiled sections of the carpet.

Cleanliness enhances color effects

The cleanliness and purity of Avisco "15" as delivered affords the opportunity for carpet manufacturers to present clear, brilliant colors. Resistance to fading, with the proper selection of dyestuffs, matches that of wool.

Tests indicate increased durability

Avisco research indicates that a pile of blended rayon and wool content shows increased wear life over a similar one made of all wool. Tests pointing to this conclusion include both laboratory and service tests on Axminster and Wilton constructions.

The development of an acceptable carpet fiber was a time-consuming project requiring much testing and evaluation. Avisco "15" is the result of more than ten years of such work. Development work is continuing toward even further improvements.

New Finishing Methods Developed for Avisco "15"

To decrease the soilability of carpet pile caused by oily material in the carpet fiber, Avisco has developed a new wax-base finish. Avisco "15" is delivered with the proper percentage already applied. In order to cut down fly in the card room and promote better action in the rub motions it is only necessary to spray on 8% of water during the picking. After stock dyeing, it is advisable to renew the finish. This can be done in the final rinse by using Avcosol 104.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

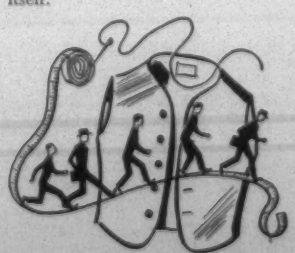
NEW YORK, August, 1930—One of the questions asked in the recent Edison scholarship quiz concerned the source of rayon, further evidence of the growing importance of man-made yarns.





NEW YORK, August, 1930—It is reported that gloves made from rayon are steadily increasing in demand.

NEW YORK, August, 1930—The use of rayon for garment linings has proved highly successful. It is reported that most linings are guaranteed to outwear the garment itself.



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To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

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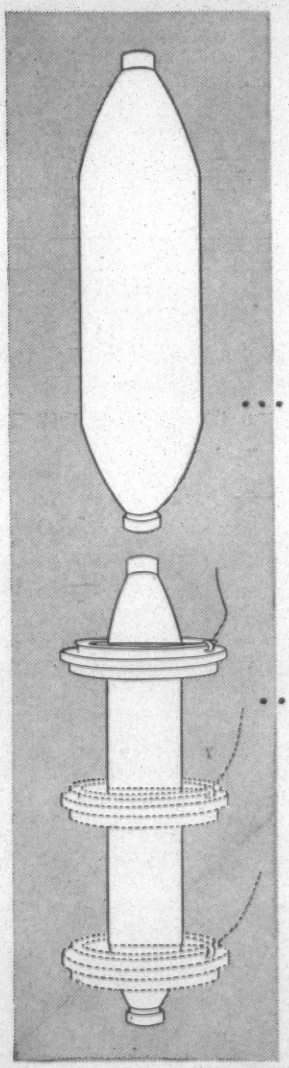
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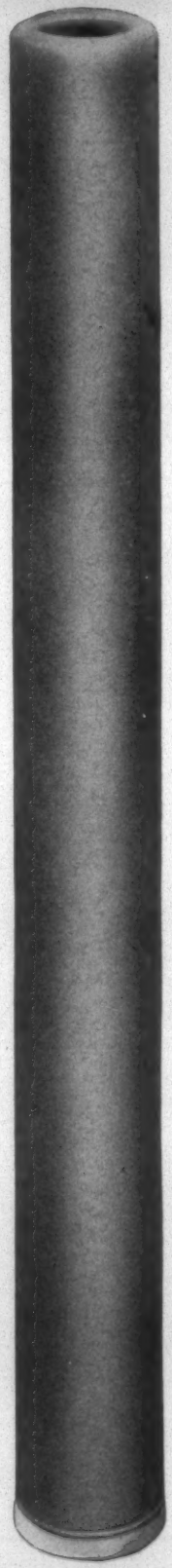
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STRAIGHT SIDE WARP SPINNING

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Increase Yarn Production

Improve Yarn Quality

..... Straight side allows full traverse permitting a larger package. Top suspension cuts doffing time by breaking sharply without drag and pull . . . Two features that mean an important savings in production costs.

..... Straight side allows a constant angle of yarn pull from top to bottom. This means *uniform tension* and results in the production of more uniform yarn with a constant degree of elasticity throughout.

SONOCO Bobbins are made in five standard sizes. Mill-run tests report definite improvements in yarn quality and production.

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Oct. 2-7, 1950
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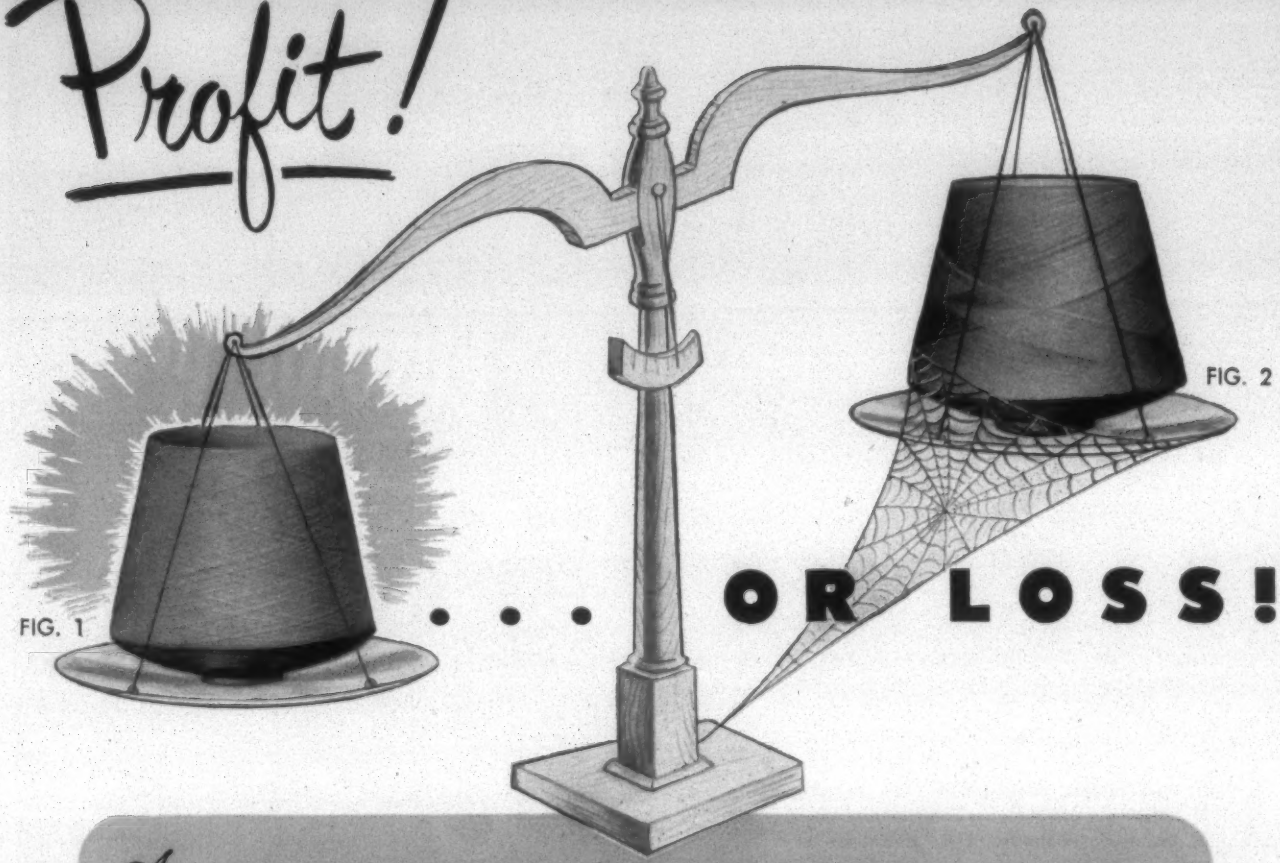


FIG. 1

. . . OR LOSS!

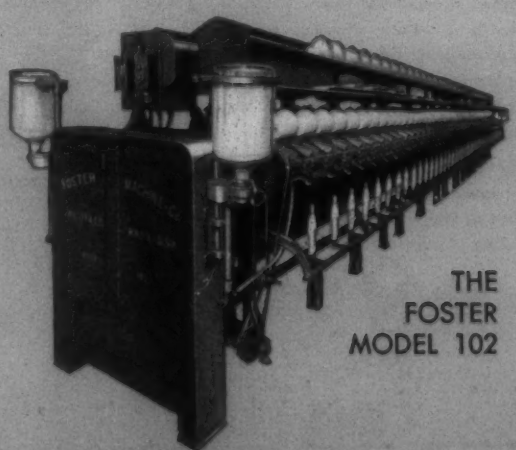
FIG. 2

A Foster Model 102 Open Wind Cone (see Fig. 1), or package, may well be the deciding factor in PROFITABLE knitting or package dyeing operations, because it assures free, uniform delivery of yarn on the knitting machine and a minimum of fabric seconds, — or uniform penetration in the package dyeing machine.

A defective cone, (or package) with ribbon wind (see Fig. 2), on the other hand, is practically certain to cause UNPROFITABLE operations. Ribbon wind causes plucks, yarn rolling and yarn abrasion at the knitting machine and uneven penetration in a package dyeing machine.

A RIBBON BREAKER is one of many outstanding features of the Foster Model 102 winder. Through a spring-held split sheave on the traverse drive, the speed of the traverse is varied intermittently about 200 r.p.m., so that the ratio between it and the diameter of the package is always changing, thus avoiding piling of the yarn.

Other advantages of the Foster Model 102 include great flexibility or adaptability, increased production, and economy of operation and maintenance. Get the complete story in Bulletin A-95. Write for it today.



THE FOSTER MODEL 102

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.

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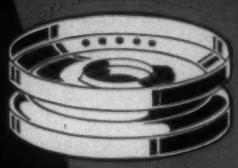
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The Flexible Winder

FOR ALL TYPES OF STAPLE YARNS



Ste-Hed-Co



industrial "diamond-hard" chrome plating

NOW AVAILABLE TO YOU!





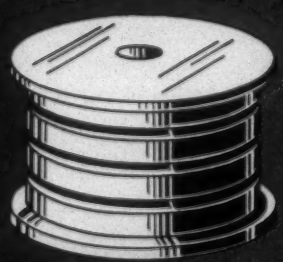
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Developed by skilled technicians over a period of many years for use on Ste-Hed-Co Products, unequalled "Diamond-Hard" has brought world fame to our many intricate, precision made Ste-Hed-Co Products used in the Textile Industry — now, expanded facilities at both plants enable us to offer this service to help you solve your Plating problems.

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1-53

textile bulletin

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Textile School Education

This is the time of year when the sons of many textile mill employees must decide whether they will attend a school of textiles or will secure a job in a mill and work their way up or secure a job outside the textile industry.

During the early years of this century there was little incentive for a young man to attend a textile school because there was a prejudice against textile school graduates and they found it difficult to obtain jobs.

Those were days when there was only cotton and wool to be spun and the teachers in the textile schools knew little more than what they had learned from books.

Today there are not only cotton and wool but many synthetic fibers and many blends.

Textile manufacturing has become complicated and the schools of textiles are staffed with teachers who know the subjects which they teach.

Now, it is difficult for a man without a textile education to advance to a higher position unless he has determination and can demonstrate that he has has exceptional ability.

Beginning in January of each year, almost every progressive and successful textile manufacturing company has some of its men visiting the textile schools at North Carolina State College, Clemson College or Georgia Tech to interview the young men who will graduate in June and attempt to secure the services of those who seem to have the most ability.

The same goes for many of the New York textile goods selling agencies because they have realized that a salesman with a textile education and a knowledge of synthetic fibers and blends is better qualified to deal with prospective purchasers of goods.

The young high school graduate who wishes a career in textiles and is now considering whether or not he will attend a school of textiles should realize that such institutions will offer him the best insurance for a successful career.

Many textile mill employees would like for their sons to attend a school of textiles but do not feel that they can finance such a career.

There is at North Carolina State College and we assume that there are also at Clemson College and Georgia Tech student loan funds of substantial size.

With the endorsement of two men, loans can be secured and paid in moderate yearly installments *after graduation.*

There are some who hesitate to go into debt for their education and if they do not believe that a textile education will put them into position to easily repay such loans, it is not worthwhile.

We urge the sons of textile mill employees to secure a textile education even if it means assuming a moderate amount of indebtedness to be paid off over a period of years after graduation.

In the years to come very few men will succeed in the textile industry unless they have been educated for the business.

Some, because of exceptional ability or energy, will succeed without a textile education but their path will be more difficult and their number will not be large.

A Matter Of Draft

THE SPRINGS COTTON MILLS
ELLIOTT SPRINGS, PRESIDENT
LANCASTER, S. C.

August 8, 1950

Mr. David Clark
Textile Bulletin
Charlotte 1, N. C.

Dear Dave:

I read with interest your article on the China Grove Cotton Mills Plant No. 3 in the July TEXTILE BULLETIN. You say,

". . . because very close investigation was convincing that the single-belt system had ample drafting capacity and the necessary fiber control to assure the quality of yarn required at a minimum of invested capital in drafting units."

I am enclosing an ad from the same issue, Page 25. One of us is bound to be wrong. I am sure that you would not want to mislead your readers and persuade them to buy obsolete machinery on your recommendation.

Yours very truly,

ELLIOTT

Charlotte, N. C.
August 9, 1950

Mr. Elliott Springs, President
The Springs Cotton Mills
Lancaster, South Carolina

Dear Elliott:

Yours of the 8th to hand.

We would hesitate to take a position in regard to any one type of long draft being better than another, nor do we think that we did so in the write-up of the China Grove Cotton Mills No. 3 in TEXTILE BULLETIN of July.

We stated that after a close investigation they were convinced that the Roth system had *ample drafting capacity* and fiber control for their requirement. At that time the China Grove Cotton Mills had the Shaw system in Mill No. 1 and the Roth system in Mill No. 2.

Mill No. 3 was to be built for the specific purpose of making 16s to 30s thread yarn to supply a trade which had formerly been supplied by a New England mill which was

going out of business. The late E. M. Cushman, who was generally regarded as one of the best combed yarn men ever in the South, was superintendent and he made the decisions. He had had long experience on thread yarns and knew their requirements.

He knew that he would never need or use draft of over 24 and was convinced that the Roth or single-belt system would be satisfactory for drafts up to 24.

At that time the Shaw system was costing from $2 to $2.50 per spindle more than the Roth and Mr. Cushman could not see any advantage which would justify the extra investment.

I am convinced that he would not have used a different long draft system if finer yarns were to be made and a longer draft had been desirable.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof" and the sewing trade knows that excellent 16s to 30s thread yarns are made in China Grove Cotton Mills No. 3.

The point which I think you overlooked is that China Grove Cotton Mills No. 3 was designed for *coarse* thread yarns which would never need a draft of over 24.

With personal regards,

Yours truly,

DAVID CLARK

Violence At Lowland

On this page we are publishing two photographs of typical acts of violence committed by C.I.O. members at the American Enka Corp. plant at Lowland, near Morristown, Tenn.

One picture shows windshield and other damage to an employee's car. The other shows bullet holes from shots fired from ambush by a murderous gang of C.I.O. members under the direction of C.I.O. organizers, most of whom are not residents of Tennessee.

The employees who wished to join the C.I.O. had a right to do so and there was no attempt to deny them that right. The employees who did not wish to join the C.I.O. also had that right but were set upon by goons and thugs and were fired upon from ambush.

The C.I.O. members at Lowland were guilty of many acts of violence but gained nothing thereby.

The people of Tennessee believe that a man has a right to enter his chosen place of employment without having to join the C.I.O. or any other organization.

Governor Browning, who sent troops to protect the Enka employees at Lowland, Tenn., was renominated by a substantial majority in a primary on Aug. 5 and will continue to uphold the right of citizens to enter their chosen places of employment.

Southern Textile Exposition

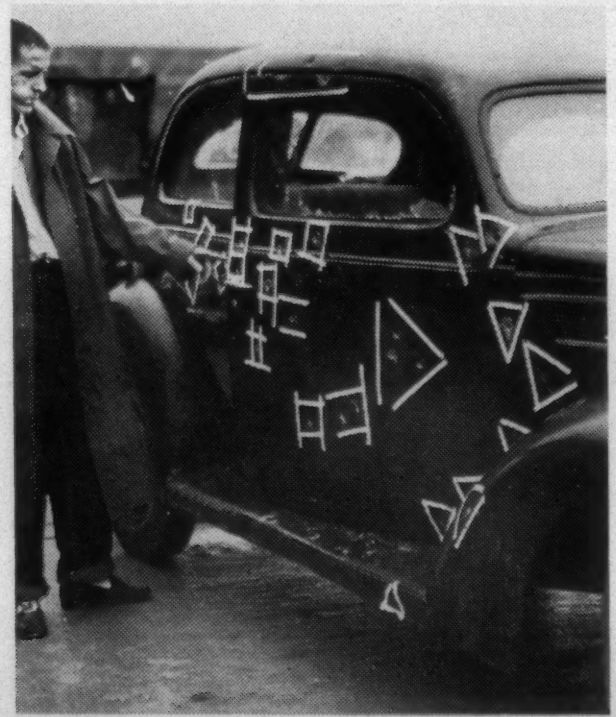
The Southern Textile Exposition, which is to be held at Greenville, S. C., Oct. 2 to 7 inclusive, is now in the position of having 35 more applications for exhibit space than it can handle.

In addition to the main building the usual annex will be available but there is no possibility of expanding and therefore no way to provide additional floor space.

This year the exposition will not be open evenings and will close at noon on Saturday.

A very full schedule of entertainment will be provided for evenings.

One evening there will be a Cotton Ball, another evening a barbecue, and on still another evening there will be a high school football game. In order to accommodate out-of-



And Enka plant messenger views the bullet-ridden car in which some Enka workers at Lowland, Tenn., were wounded by a sudden barrage of bullets from the guns of C.I.O. strikers, goons and thugs.



Tennessee Highway Patrolman inspects smashed windshields after riot at American Enka plant at Lowland, Tenn.

A REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE IN COARSE FIBER WINDING

The New Schweiter Automatic Hollow Cop Winder



INCREASES PRODUCTION... REDUCES OPERATING COSTS!

The Schweiter Automatic Hollow Cop Winder incorporates many features making it far superior to the obsolete non-automatic type for winding jute, hemp, paper, linen, carded wool or any coarse textile fibers. It eliminates manual starting and doffing operations which represent at least 50% of the operator's time. High speeds, adjustable up to 3300 r.p.m., increase production and yet allow for varying speeds to handle different yarns. In many instances this Schweiter Winder has paid for its cost in less than one year.

Each spindle is a separate unit with gearing sealed in an oil tight box. Progressive three-disc-tension control is adjustable by one knob. Feeler-cone for building the cop runs on ball bearings. Cops can be wound clockwise or counter clockwise up to 13¾" long by 1⅞" diameter.

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town members, it is probable that the various Greenville civic clubs will hold night instead of noon-day meetings.

As the exposition closes at noon on Saturday, Oct. 7, many are planning to attend the Georgia-Carolina football game at Athens, Ga., that afternoon and the Clemson-N. C. State game at Clemson that evening.

The War In Korea

War is an evil, no matter where it occurs, but it is entirely possible that the war in South Korea may prevent other and more disastrous wars.

We have never had any doubt that we will drive the North Koreans out of South Korea and before this issue reaches the mills, much of the drive may be under way.

If the North Koreans can defeat the United States Army without the use of planes we have no business trying to wage a war even in defense of a weak nation.

We have been interested in the daily reports of the damage which our B-29's have been inflicting upon North Korea and are hoping that before the Red Army surrenders, our bombers will have wrecked every building of any size in North Korea and left few stones unturned.

If North Korea is wrecked as it should be, and we have no doubt will be, other countries will hesitate to listen to Russia when an effort is made to get them to make war upon a neighbor and take the punishment.

We have not the slightest doubt that the North Korean Army will be driven back to that country after suffering terrific losses.

If, when they reach their homes, they find their factories and every large building destroyed and their bridges and railroads in shambles, they and the world will realize that aggression does not pay.

North Korea can be made an example for all the world to see and our bombers cannot drop too many bombs to suit us, in fact, we would like to see every city and every village burned to the ground with fire bombs.

The punishment inflicted upon North Korea may put an end to future aggression.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

Sept. 5-9—Sixth **NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION**, Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Sept. 11-13—**SOUTHEASTERN PERSONNEL CONFERENCE**, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Sept. 11-13—**SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE**, Cortez Hotel, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 13—Silver anniversary convention, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, Cortez Hotel, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 19-21—Textile division, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Worcester, Mass.

Sept. 23—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, LaGrange, Ga.

Sept. 28-30—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H.

Oct. 2-7—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 7—**NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.**

Oct. 12-13—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

Oct. 16-20—**NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION**, Hotels Stevens, Congress and Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 16-21—**INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS**, New York City.

Oct. 26-27—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

Oct. 28—**PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 4—**SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nov. 11—**EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Erwin Mills Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

Nov. 16-17—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Nov. 26-Dec. 1—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), New York City.

Nov. 27-Dec. 2—**NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Dec. 9—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1951 —

Jan. 15-18—**PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE**, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.

Jan. 22-24—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

April 30-May 4—**MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 18-22—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 21-23—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Oct. 18-20—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

—1952—

June 23-27—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

School Of Textiles Conclave

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 17 and 18, the First Annual Conclave of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, will be held.

It will be the first of what is expected to be a long series of annual meetings of the graduates and former students of the School of Textiles.

It will be in some sense a refresher course and in another sense a forum for the exchange of information and ideas.

It will bring older alumni in contact with young grads and develop acquaintances which may be of value to each.

The program was not completed before Dean Malcolm E. Campbell left for Brazil where he is to make a study of textile education for the Brazilian Government, but the schedule will be approximately as follows:

Friday, Nov. 17:

10:30 A. M.—Meeting in the assembly room in the School of Textiles.

12:30 noon—Buffet lunch at the School of Textiles.

2 P. M.—Second meeting in assembly room.

7 P. M.—Banquet with some distinguished textile authority as speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 18:

9:30 A. M.—Third session in assembly room.

2:30 P. M.—Football game—State vs. Wake Forest at Wake Forest.

One session will be devoted to presentation of latest developments in the field of textile manufacturing.

Another session will be devoted to an exchange of ideas by graduates.

A special session will be devoted to the results of research now being done in the School of Textiles on project devoted to elimination of neps.

The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College now has a faculty which is unexcelled in any school of textiles anywhere and many of its graduates have been successful and hold prominent positions in the textile industry.

It is felt that an Annual Conclave at the School of Textiles will be of great benefit to many of the graduates and former students and a very large attendance is expected on Nov. 17 and 18.



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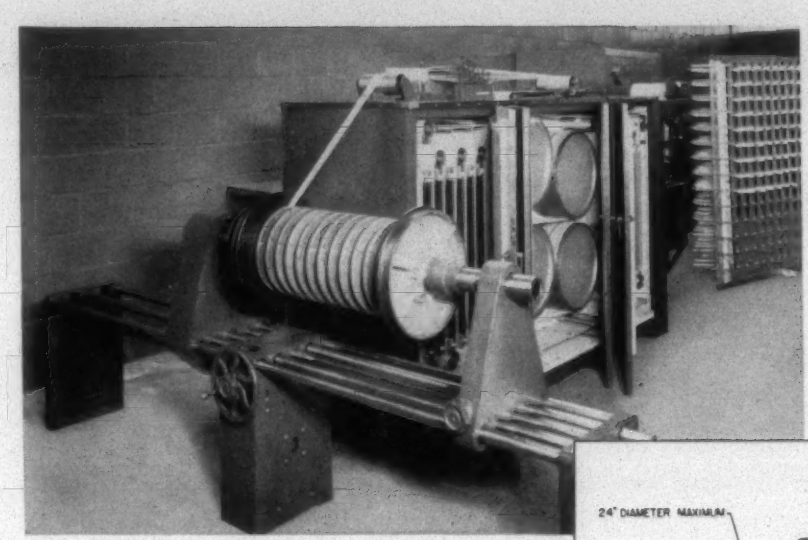
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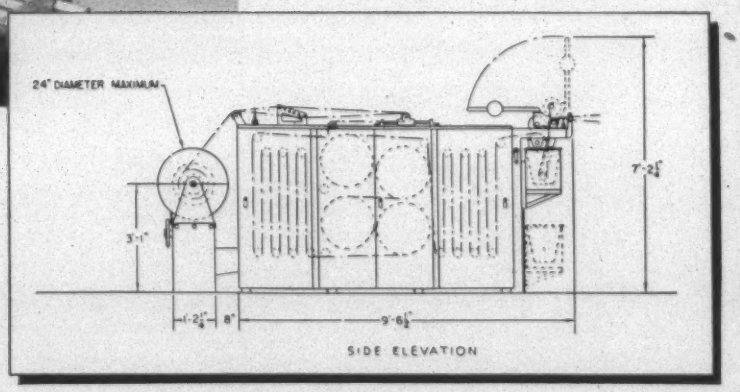
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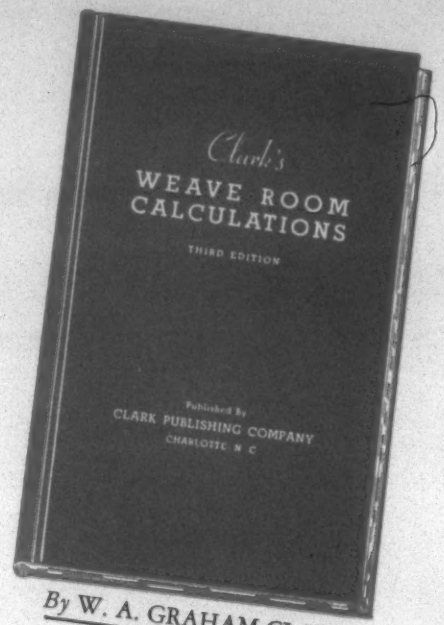
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Since exhaustion of the second edition there have been many requests for this book from men actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and a large number of increasingly urgent requests from textile school students and professors. The latter are interested primarily in the first part of the book—that dealing with cotton cloth calculations. In the revision of the first part (96 pages) some additional rules have been included, making a total of 74, along with further pertinent information—particularly as to loom speeds and the number of looms per weaver.

The second part of this new edition shows full particulars (width, weight, ends and picks, and warp and filling yarn numbers) for several thousand cotton cloths, grouped in tables appropriate to various sectors of the weaving industry. In the revision there have been added more than 700 fabrics, many of which attained importance during World War II. For some 1,900 plainwoven fabrics there have been added data as to the BYT (effective yards of yarn per pound of cloth) which also serves as the basis of the classification into groups.

The author, W. A. Graham Clark, retired last year after many years as chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission. His practical and *absolutely accurate* treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations should find wide application in the textile industry.

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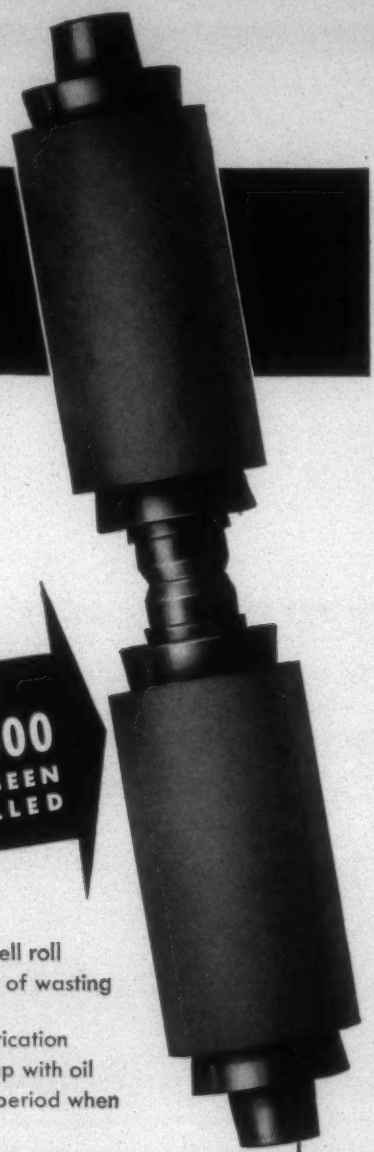
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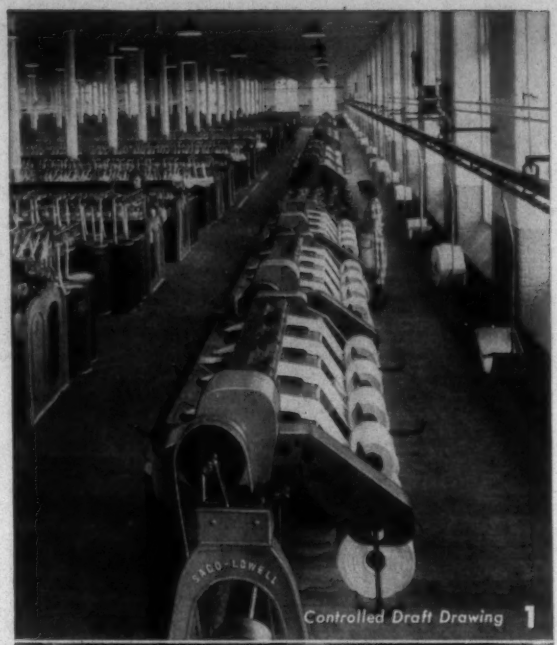
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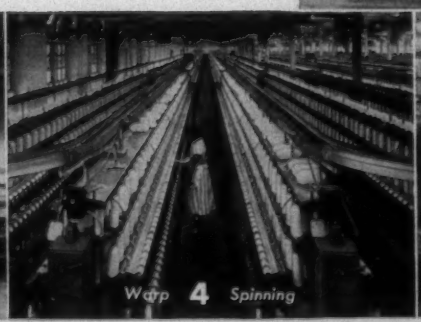
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textile bulletin

VOL. 76 AUGUST, 1950 NO. 8

Ten Years Of Cotton Textiles—1940 To 1950

By W. RAY BELL, President, The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York

THE 19th annual survey of the cotton textile markets by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York begins with a year of hurried preparations for national defense in 1940, embraces the entire period of wartime productive effort and of post-war inflation, and terminates with the recovery in latter 1949 from the acute but short-lived depression which culminated in mid-July of that year. Extending this period slightly to include the first half of 1950, it not only covers the completed restoration of full-scale productive effort and volume markets after the 1949 curtailments, but reaches into the present Korean crisis. Whether characterized diplomatically as a police action or popularly recognized as a Korean War, the period under review thus extends through the "cold war" to a shooting front, with all its unanswered implications for an industry manufacturing materials equally vital in peace and in war.

Under such strained international conditions and subject to circumstances which lie entirely outside industry control, any survey today must restrict itself to the facts at hand rather than to indulge in either optimistic or gloomy speculation. Such facts as the physical equipment of the cotton textile industry, the trends of production, marketing at home and overseas, and the effects of building foreign productive capacity and markets and lowering of the home industry's protective tariffs constitute valid points of reference which will be important whether the war crisis is contained or spreads. Summed up, these items show a native cotton textile industry whose capacity to produce has been basically narrowed over a ten-year span, and which has struggled in the past year not only against falling export markets but against clear threats to the home trade on which it must draw its sustenance if it is to meet its national obligations. Only the revival of extended confidence in market values and resurgent demand in domestic trade channels has served to compensate for these subtractive influences.

New Equipment Record—Over the ten-year period the cotton system mills have continued to lose spindleage. In only three of the ten years have increases of spindles in place occurred. In recent years, 1948 witnessed a drop of 201,000 spindles from 1947; a minor gain of 24,000 spindles occurred in the ensuing year, while the beginning of 1950 showed 410,000 fewer spindles in place than appeared on Jan. 1, 1949. The net loss from Jan. 1, 1940, to Jan. 1, 1950, was 1,599,000 spindles with a total of 23,341,000 in place at the beginning of this year. More recent figures on cotton system spindles reflect a continuing loss, the June 1, 1950, total being 23,101,000. Throughout the war years spindles in place in this industry declined steadily, continuing although at a decelerated rate a trend that had been chronic and uninterrupted ever since 1925. Unlike other industries, no new plants were built in cotton textiles in the war years nor have new cotton mills been constructed since.

The association's data obtained from machinery manufacturers relative to new installations, additions and replacements of spindleage do, however, show a constructive trend. During 1949 they aggregated 858,623 new spindles contrasting with 607,358 in the previous year and 416,555 two years ago. This is the largest single increase in any year since data on new spindleage was first obtained by the association in 1925, eclipsing the previous 1937 record of 772,774. While data on new looms and other new equipment are not available, the record increase in new spindleage may be taken as rather clear evidence of the broadest replacement of old equipment with new that this industry has known since it reached its peak expansion in the mid-'20s. To the extent that new equipment is more efficient than old, it mitigates the net loss in spindles in place which has been the largest since 1944.

New Measurement of Active Spindles—Although less than a third of the current spindleage has been newly installed or replaced within the past 20 years, their effect on industry operations have been of far greater significance. For the number of active spindles has varied but slightly in the post-war period, except for the unusually depressed situation in 1949 when around three million spindles were reported idle at the end of each month from April to July. In this edition of the chart for the first time our figures on operation have been adjusted to the practice of the Bureau of the Census, which since 1946 has confined its reports to the number of spindles active and idle on the last working day of each month. Because of the variance between these compilations and those for prior years which listed spindles active at any time during the month, it was thought best to segregate the two series, since they are not strictly comparable.

Another variation in the current chart is the division between spindles reported active on purely cotton fibers and those on synthetics or other fibers than cotton. In the post-war years these have averaged approximately six per cent of all cotton system spindleage, embracing rayon, nylon, wool and other man-made or natural fibers. For the years earlier than 1946, operation statistics relate only to spindles consuming cotton.

Idle spindleage, from 1946 on, is also averaged from 12 monthly reports, each of which records the number of spindles inactive on the last working day of the month. Com-

pared with earlier years, when only the spindles reported idle for an entire year were included, these totals may seem large since they include most spindles formerly classed on our chart as "intermittent." Amounting to five per cent or less of the spindles in place in earlier post-war years, this measure of "idle spindleage" increased in 1949 to nearly ten per cent of the spindles in place at the beginning of that year. For five months of 1950, the average number of idle spindles at month's end is 1,694,000.

Still more important, in any appraisal of past production and future potentiality, are the active hours of spindle operation and here, too, appear revised figures, from 1946 on, to indicate separately the total hours of spindle activity for each year, (1) on cotton and (2) on fibers other than cotton. However, in figuring the number of hours run per average active spindle, it seemed appropriate to use the totals of activity on all fibers, despite their lack of exact comparability with estimates for preceding years, which apply solely to activity on cotton.

Low Year of Decade—On the other hand, production statistics under market heading are confined to the output of cotton textiles, including tire fabrics and to that extent fail to show the yardage made of synthetic or wool fabrics in mills operating on the cotton system. Except for this margin, mill operations and woven cloth production in 1949 were the lowest for any year of the decade, including 1940 with its 17¼ million fewer population.

Cotton Consumption Low—Figures on cotton consumption for the calendar year of 7,875,000 bales likewise reflect the drastically reduced demand under which the cotton textile industry was forced to operate during a large part of 1949. This consumption was about 13.4 per cent less than the 9,095,000 bales consumed in 1948 and was slightly short of the 1940 consumption which totalled 8,053,000 bales.

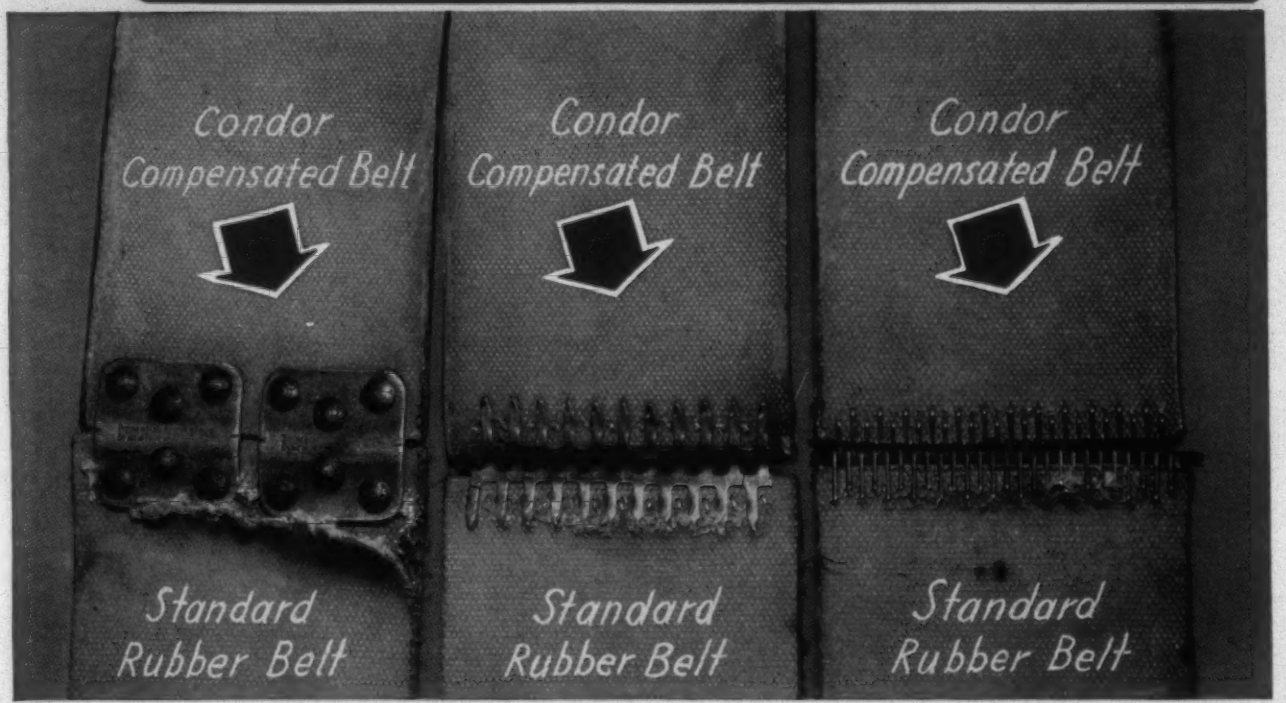
Production Adjusted to Demand—In retrospect, it is apparent that the recession which dominated most textile markets during the first half of 1949 was fostered by highly restricted buying policies in channels of distribution. Beginning in the Fall of 1948 trade efforts were generally concentrated on the liquidation of inventories and a minimum of forward buying, to the neglect of adequate replacement against consumer demand that was being well maintained. With production thus forced to a rate of output that was probably well below actual consumption, the market saw a complete reversal of psychology beginning in late Summer of last year and trade perspective veered directly toward new recognition of the advantages in restored pipelines and more liberal stocks of merchandise. By the final quarter of 1949 the markets were again being called on for full production to satisfy immediate and future needs. Despite the less active consumer demand in soft goods during the earlier months of 1950 and temporarily softening prices in some areas, the high rate of production and distribution has continued and unquestionably will be maintained throughout the balance of the year. For the first five months of 1950 statistics on both spindle hour activity and cotton consumption indicate an improvement of approximately 18 per cent against the corresponding period of 1949, while the first quarter report of the Bureau of the Census showed a nine per cent gain in linear yard production of cotton broad woven goods, except tire fabrics. In the same analysis, first quarter production of cotton tire cord and fabric dropped to

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of the Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for 1940 has been estimated from spindle hour activity and the 1939 census. Cloth production for 1941 is WPB estimate of June 29, 1942 which is the basis used for calculating subsequent years, through 1946. Cloth production for 1947 and later is based on 1947 census and quarterly reports of "Facts for Industry" series.

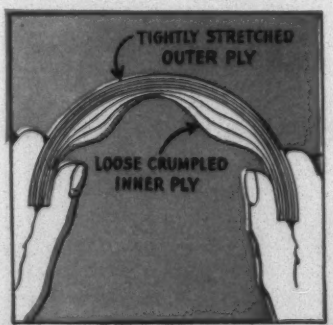
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
EQUIPMENT										
COTTON SYSTEM SPINDLES										
Spindles in place at beginning of year	24,940,204	24,504,490	24,157,306	23,757,844	23,342,922	23,105,942	23,787,000*	23,928,000*	23,727,000*	23,751,000*
Increase or decrease from preceding year	1,054,472	435,714	347,184	399,462	414,922	236,980	681,058	141,000	201,000	24,000
New installation, additions and replacements	414,974	449,848	210,456	7,752	82,736	323,688	323,056	416,555	607,358	858,623
OPERATION										
CONSUMING COTTON ONLY										
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	23,585,938	23,389,454	23,607,508	23,429,252	23,018,828	22,674,852	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	22,410,966	22,955,205	23,051,400	22,744,106	22,332,080	22,018,529	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Average number of spindles active on last working day of month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21,475,000	21,588,000	21,391,000	20,063,000
CONSUMING FIBERS OTHER THAN COTTON, OR BLENDS										
Average number of spindles active on last working day of month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,172,000	1,198,000	1,337,000	1,174,000
ALL COTTON-SYSTEM OPERATION										
Spindles idle during year ending July 31st	1,354,266	1,115,036	549,798	328,592	324,094	431,090	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Average number of spindles idle on last working day of month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,212,000	1,066,000	1,050,000	2,334,000
Spindle hours run:										
On 100% cotton	98,279,419,000	121,968,582,000	133,536,052,000	125,413,065,000	114,984,489,000	107,354,187,000	109,474,292,000	116,040,000,000	115,846,000,000	97,874,000,000
On other fibers, blends	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,875,000,000	6,346,000,000	7,432,000,000	5,816,000,000
Hours run per average active spindle	4,385	5,313	5,793	5,514	5,149	4,876	5,094	5,371	5,424	4,882
MARKET										
COTTON TEXTILES										
Production in square yards	9,601,899,000	11,327,903,000	12,204,611,000	11,569,224,000	10,572,421,000	9,779,238,000	10,171,225,000	11,083,383,000	10,863,129,000	9,391,578,000
Exports in square yards	357,925,000	586,739,000	447,850,000	538,462,000	638,096,000	672,789,000	774,945,000	1,468,009,000	940,455,000	880,205,000
Imports in square yards	84,344,000	61,148,000	17,643,000	19,764,000	11,188,000	79,879,000	44,514,000	15,958,000	31,745,000	19,743,000
Available for domestic consumption	9,328,318,000	10,802,312,000	11,774,404,000	11,050,526,000	9,945,513,000	9,186,328,000	9,440,794,000	9,631,332,000	9,954,419,000	8,531,116,000
Population at July 1st	131,970,000	133,203,000	134,665,000	136,497,000	138,083,000	139,585,000	141,235,000	144,034,000	146,571,000	149,215,000
Available for per capita consumption in square yards	70.68	81.10	87.43	80.96	72.02	65.81	66.84	66.87	67.92	57.17

* Includes cotton system spindles on other fibers.
N.A.—Not available.

Here's Why A *Condor* COMPENSATED BELT lasts 3 to 4 times longer



Compensation Principle Relieves Over-Worked Outer Plies



You can see what happens to the plies of an ordinary transmission belt by holding a pad of paper firmly and bending it as a belt bends around a pulley. All the stress and stretch goes to the outer plies. Outer ply rupture is the cause of most belt failures . . . especially at the fasteners.

The photos shown above are from actual tests under equal operating conditions, where Condor Compensated Belt was tested against high quality, regular transmission belt. In every case, Condor Compensated Belt outlasts other constructions, giving as much as 3 to 4 times longer service at the fasteners.

The Compensation Principle is an exclusive Manhattan feature by which stresses between plies are equalized so that the inner plies share the load equally with the outer plies and the life of the belt is considerably extended. In fact, a Manhattan customer recently reported that a Condor Compensated Belt is in its 18th month of service on a drive that had "killed" previous belts in only 2 to 3 months.

Manhattan Engineers' claims of longer life in Condor Compensated Belt are conservative when measured against actual user reports. Try a Condor Compensated Belt, the belt with Equalized Ply Stresses, and prove to yourself the savings that are possible for the drives in your plant.

FOUR DRIVING SURFACES FOR EXACT MACHINE SELECTION

Condor Compensated Belt is also available with 4 driving surfaces for operating conditions varying from low-tension to a degree of slip, as on winder drives.

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36,097,000 pounds from 58,680,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1949.

This is a pattern of ebb and flow in textile demand, not unlike the pre-war experience of a two-year cycle, in which alternate years of digestion and accumulation varied as much as 1.5 billion square yards. While the greatly increased output of rayon and other synthetic fabrics and the development of vinyl film plastics are pertinent and important factors that cannot be ignored, our measure of the decline in 1949 production of cotton broad woven goods from that of the previous year is 1,471,551,000 square yards or a drop of 13.5 per cent.

Exports Ebbing—Only a small part of this loss in last year's production can be attributed to the drop in export yardage of 60 million yards. Despite all the quotas, license controls, currency and other restrictions in foreign markets, our 1949 volume exceeded all previous years except 1947 and 1948. For 1950 there is a different story and the five months total for January through May has been cut in half. Unless ways are found to overcome the effectiveness of these barriers, which at the moment do not seem likely, our export experience this year may not reach half a billion yards, going chiefly to our historical markets in Canada, Cuba, the Philippines, West Indies and Central America. Concurrent with the collapse of our export boom with its peak of 1,468,000,000 square yards in 1947 has been the rehabilitation of foreign plants and a continuous expansion of their share in world textile markets. India now vies with Japan for leadership in yardage volume, with the United Kingdom in third place.

Imports Gain—While the legal and economic barriers imposed by foreign countries against American textiles have grown progressively more rigid, the Administration's policy has openly favored and encouraged the diversion of foreign made fabrics and other textile products to our home markets. Up to now, in the post-war period, these imports have been a minor factor in domestic competition, primarily because of limited production abroad and more profitable and easier markets elsewhere. For these basic reasons, successive reductions of American textile tariffs to the lowest average in over 30 years have been a dormant faction. Even in 1949, total imports of countable cotton cloths were below 20 million square yards and were largely composed of higher priced materials from Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Beginning with the first of this year, however, large increases have been registered in import volume, especially from Japan and embracing a wide variety of plain and finished goods. In countable cotton cloths alone the yardage imported during the first five months of this year has exceeded that for the entire 12 months of last year while in certain other tariff categories, foreign goods have successfully captured a large portion of the market. The industry has opposed vigorously new proposals for further tariff cuts in the United States schedules which will be the subject of negotiations at Torquay, England, in late September. It has also warned against a proposed freeze of existing concessions which could operate to supplant textile employment and production in the United States with the products of low wages and inferior living standards from foreign producers. The potential danger from this wide disparity of wages and living standards has been recognized by all elements of the industry, including labor organizations as well as management in mill and market circles. This recognition has brought common conviction that the economic and social progress of the American industry should not be undermined.

1949 Per Capita Close to 1938—Under the relatively favorable conditions of international trade experienced in 1949, plus high employment and general prosperity in the United States, total production of cotton woven goods for the year was disappointingly low. Square yard calculations indicate an estimate of 9,391,578,000 which was but slightly above the 9,045 million reported ten years previous in 1939. Since population had grown by 18 million in the interim, per capita availability decreased from 67 square yards to a post-war low of 57.17 square yards, only slightly better than the 55.97 square yards estimated for the depression year of 1938.

New Elements in Market—Despite the greatly diminished export business in 1950 and the probability of increased imports, it remains a certainty that, at least for the balance of the year, domestic demand is prepared to take up the slack and will require production at near capacity levels. Under boom conditions for durable goods industries, with employment and national income at an all-time peak, it has been reasonable to expect increased textile consumption and a period of accumulation in trade inventories to compensate for the liquidations and curtailed supply of last year.

In recent weeks powerful stimulants have been added and their influences dominate the current market situation. First was the Korean crisis with all of its undetermined implications, quickly followed by an unexpectedly low estimate of cotton acreage and the spiralling of raw cotton prices to their highest levels of the post-war period. The latter has provoked the most immediate and difficult problems of merchandising for it means a present major increase in raw material costs, with all the uncertainties that come from speculative tendencies and an undisclosed harvest. For the longer pull, it adds to the advantages of competing fibers and reflects on the wisdom of government control policies.

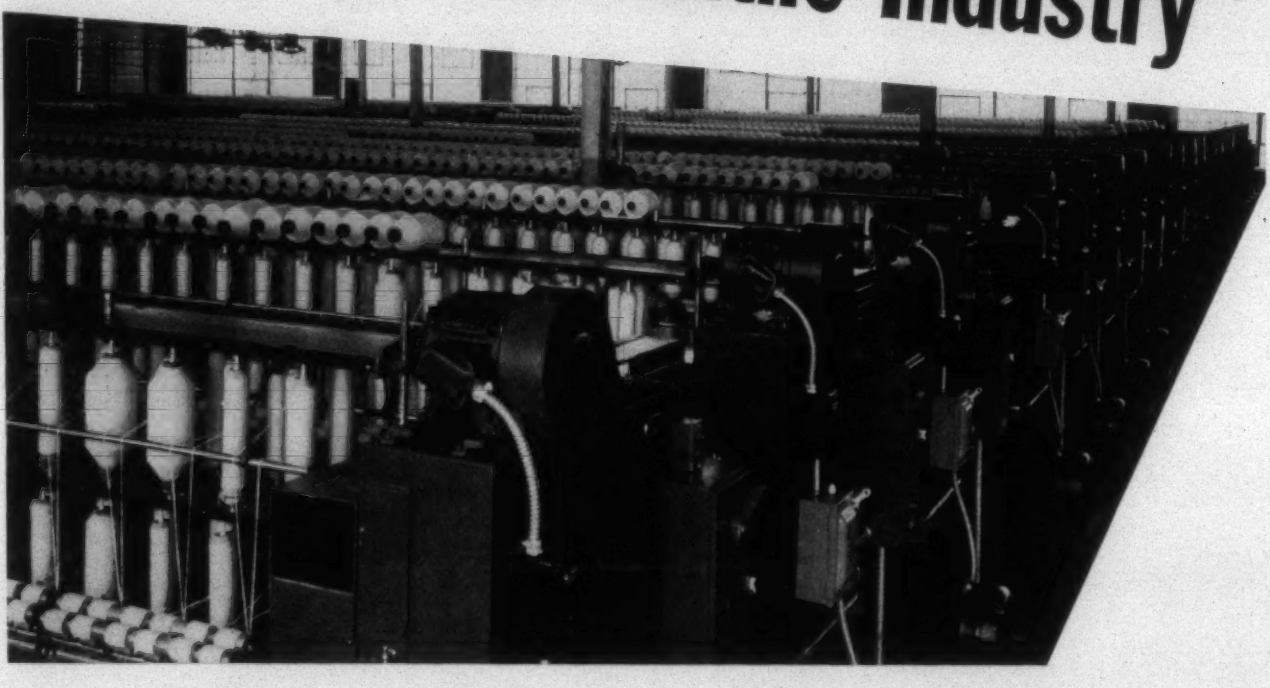
Production Is the Answer—The question of military supply is still an enigma which will undoubtedly be determined by the course of political and military action. It is safe to say that complete priority will be given by the industry to any demands for military textiles that may be made and that requirements will be met in stride. Fundamentally, the key to textile progress during the past decade and its solvent for crucial situations has always been the will, desire and ability to produce. Physically, it is probably better equipped at this time than ever before to quickly expand its output to meet the challenges of peace or war. Faith in its competence to regain the heights of production brings reasonable assurance that fears of textile shortages will prove groundless and that complaints of scarcity will have little justification in fact, except where speculation is involved.

Dynel Becomes Generic Term For New Fiber

The word "dynel" will be used as a generic term for textile fibers made of a copolymer of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride, it is announced by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Co., which developed dynel. It is reported that the company will not protect the word as a trademark but it was indicated that patents relating to the fiber itself, held by the company, would serve to limit the production of the fiber by other companies and their use of the word.

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"OK'ed by the Textile Industry"



Section of mill in which 31,600 spindles have been newly equipped with Pneumafil.

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Here are a few of the comments made by enthusiastic Pneumafil users: "Will pay for itself within a year" . . . "frame speeds increased 18%" . . . "ends down reduced 25%" . . . "operators tend two to four more sides with less work" . . . "waste salvage greatly improved" . . . "spinning doublings eliminated" . . . "slubs, gouts and end piecings greatly reduced" . . . "winder production increased 15%" . . . "weaving seconds and costs lowered" . . . and so on.

Investigate the money making possibilities of Pneumafil today. We will be glad to show you how you can lower spinning costs, increase production and improve yarn quality . . . and how you can meet today's tough competition.

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A Recreation Center, First Class

NOW in its second year of operation, the recreation center at Cooleemee, N. C., continues to pay dividends both to the Erwin Mills Plant No. 3 which sponsored it and to the mill employees and their friends in the Cooleemee community who use it. To the former, it continues to breed good will among the workers and townspeople, and to the latter, it provides a good and wholesome time in any recreation hours they might have.

Opened on Dec. 20, 1948, the center is built around the house that formerly was used as the Cooleemee manager's home. J. Leslie James, Plant No. 3 manager, decided, however, that the house was just too big for his wife and himself and that it would be better used as the center of a recreation area. Thus the idea was born, and little was spared in carrying it out.

Into the house went equipment for just about every indoor activity possible. The attic held pool tables for the men, and they were on their honor not to gamble. Downstairs was placed a game room containing ping pong tables, checkers, carrom and other small games. On the old side porch went a snack bar, but not to the neglect of the kitchen, which was equipped completely. It was placed on the first floor and dumb waiters were provided to carry the food to the dining rooms on the second floor. A lounge was set up and into it went a juke box for dancing. But the planners of the recreation center did not neglect the cultural side, and into the house, with all its equipment for gayety and activity, went a library for the quiet hours, and Thursday morning of each week was set aside for story hour. The house was provided with indirect lighting throughout. Later, the center planners even found room in the house for a baby clinic which serves the mothers of the community.

When the center opened in December, 1948, all the outdoor equipment on the four-acre area was not completed, but it didn't take long to apply the finishing touches. In front of the house the outdoor ovens, horseshoe pits, softball field, croquet, and shuffleboard equipment were soon ready. Elsewhere on the area a 120 by 96-foot concrete play area for skating, tennis, basketball and square dancing, a fenced-in playground with swings, see-saws, merry-go-round, giant slides and sand boxes, and picnic grounds with barbecue and wiener roasting pits and tables soon provided ample play area for both sexes and all ages.

But it was June 8, 1949, before the Cooleemee recreation center's "piece de resistance" became a reality. With youngsters lined up awaiting the hour, the 49 by 100-foot swimming pool officially opened to the Plant No. 3 workers and the Cooleemee public. From two feet six inches to 12 feet deep, the pool was complete with a ten-inch wading pool for children, underwater floodlights, and a concrete bath house.

Thus the park was complete in equipment; all it lacked was a director. So from its Durham recreation center, the Erwin Mills sent Richard H. Pierce, a Durham native and Duke graduate, to serve in that capacity. The garage of the "big house" was converted into a six-room home for him.

It was not a question at Cooleemee of building something new and expensive, but rather of using what was at hand. The house was there, the grounds were there. The only money spent was that which was needed to add to those basic properties in order that they might become a recreation center.



This photograph wasn't posed. It shows how fully the people of Cooleemee, N. C., utilize the swimming pool at Erwin Mills' recreation center there.















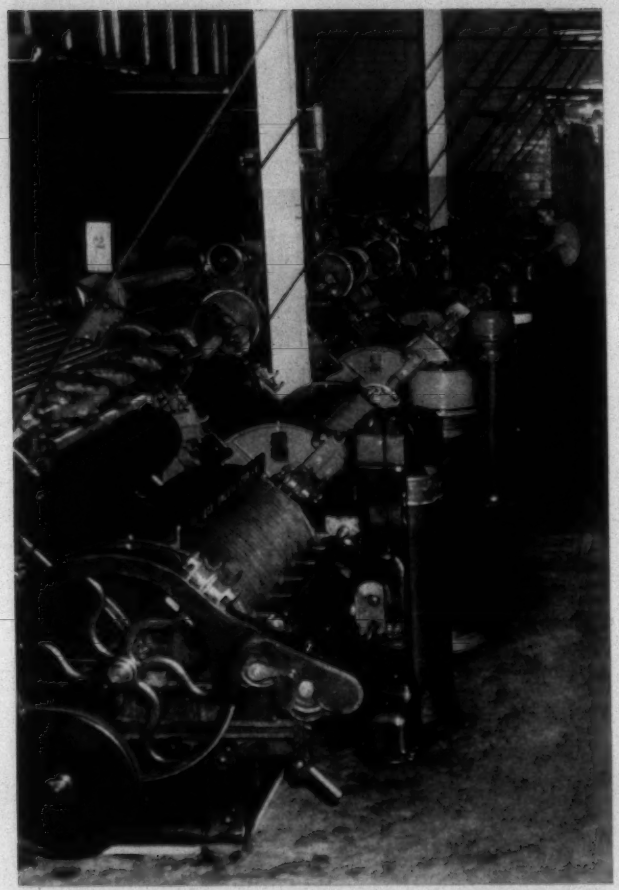


A pictorial tour of the Erwin Mills' recreation center at Cooleemee, N. C. *(left to right, top to bottom)*: Bath house is just behind swimming pool, main building in background; concrete courts provide facilities for skating, tennis and basketball; the main lounge; the library; the kitchen; snack bar; Dick Pierce, director of the center, in the ping pong room; this Cooleemee employee is practicing up for a future game of pool.

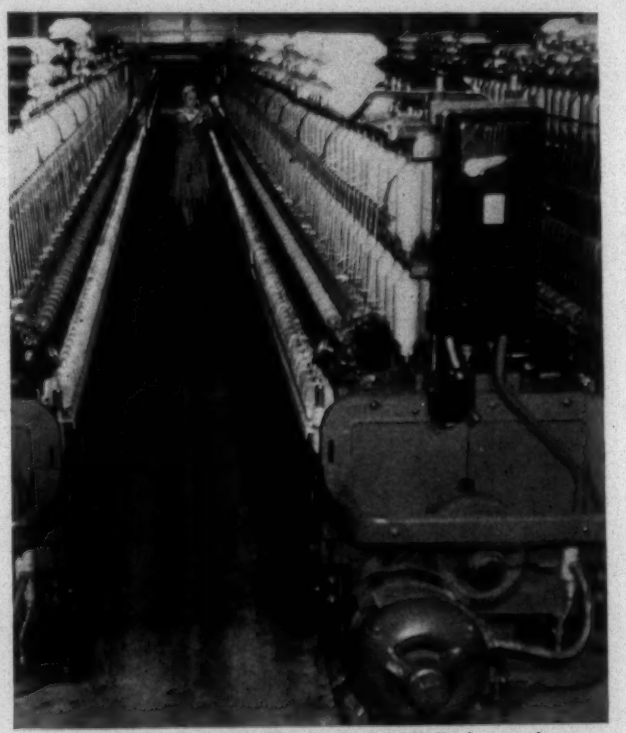
Mooresville Mills' No. 6 Plant On Spun Rayon

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

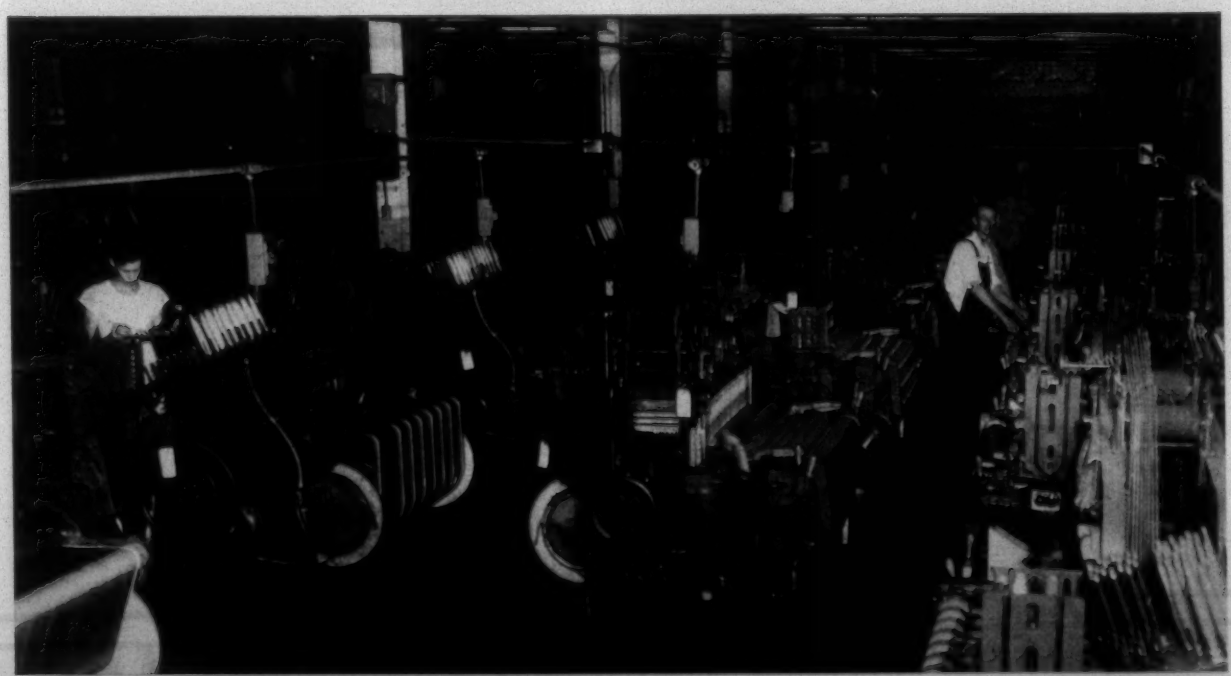
HAVING heard much about the spun rayon unit which the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., established about 18 months ago as Mill No. 6, I decided to look it over. I found President John F. Matheson in his office and he accompanied me during my inspection. I guess I should say *Dr.* John F. Matheson because he was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Textile Science



A line of cards at Mooresville.—*Photo by Paul Caldwell.*



Spinning at Mooresville No. 6.—*Paul Caldwell photograph.*



Part of the weave room at Mooresville Mills No. 6 Plant.—*Photograph by Paul Caldwell, director of Mooresville's public relations department.*

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by North Carolina State College. To his many friends, however, he will always be just Johnny Matheson.

Mill No. 6 begins with a very complete Saco-Lowell blending unit, in fact all of its equipment except winders and looms is from the Saco-Lowell Shops. The products of the blending unit are blown into bins and then fed by hand to breaker lappers. There are two processes of lapping, all equipped with built-in filters.

All the floors in Mill No. 6 are of a very hard and smooth concrete, the topping of which was put down by a special process. I have always had the idea that a concrete floor would be hard on the feet and ankles, but Mr. Matheson said that the employees liked the Mill No. 6 floor better than a wooden floor. He added that the employees were always careful to wear shoes with good soles.

There are 50 cards, 40 regular and ten with roller tops. The flats have the usual 110 wire, but the cylinders and doffers use 90 wire instead of 100 which would ordinarily be used.

From the cards the sliver passes to lap winders and then to 3 over 4 Shaw system frames. They draw from laps. They can use only one process of drawing at Mill No. 6, but some consideration is being given to the installation of a second process.

They have ten 120-spindle, 10 x 5 roving frames with eight-inch gauge and equipped with Model FS2 long draft. There are 40 spinning frames of 252 spindles, each with a four-inch gauge and 2½-inch rings. Mill No. 6 is equipped with Z2 long drafts to handle from one to three-inch staples. Instead of the usual one-inch front rolls they use 1⅜-inch. The frames, with rolls of that diameter, can handle cotton but would not produce yarns of quite normal breaking strength.

For warp preparation they were using Universal No. 44 Roto-Coners. They liked them because of the flexibility which permitted the winding of a variety of counts, single and ply.

The spun rayon yarns made in Mill No. 6 are woven in a weave room of 360 looms which was constructed by digging out a basement under Mill No. 1. I have never seen better running weaving and that seems to indicate that Mill No. 6 is doing an excellent job of spun rayon yarn manufacturing.

I was also impressed by the styling of the suitings being manufactured and especially impressed with the beauty and quality of the colors being used. They have a new package dyeing room equipped with the latest model from the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.

Mr. Matheson expressed himself as very much pleased with the air conditioning in the spinning room, which appeared to me to be doing excellent work. The air conditioning had been installed by the Air Engineering Co. of Charlotte, N. C.

In passing through the main part of the Mooresville Mills, Inc., I noted that they now have three sanforizing machines and a Williams curing unit for resin finishes; in fact, their entire cloth dyeing and finishing equipment seemed to be very much up to date.

I could not go through the Mooresville Mills without remembering a very close personal friend, Pascal S. Boyd, who was superintendent at the mill for many years. Mr. Boyd retired some years ago and died last year.

Elements Of Industrial Vision

By DR. ALBERT C. RHODES

WOULD you think of putting a man to work weighing 80 pounds, lifting 120-pound sacks? Of course you wouldn't. But that is just what you are doing when you hire an individual to do a job that he is not visually fit to do. For that reason so much stress is placed on the plan and practice of industrial vision.

This plan is based on the principle of weeding out those individuals who are visually incapable of performing their jobs with the ultimate aim of qualifying them visually for their task. Initially I introduce the fact that a man comes to industry with a mind, a body and a pair of eyes. An analysis shows that we can't do much about his mind and body but we can definitely do something about his eyes. Which, of course, presents the question, why all this trouble with a man's eyes?

Well, if we travel back through space, we find that history records man as first appearing on earth about ten to 15 thousand years ago, in a somewhat similar form to his existence today. At that time hunting and fishing were about the biggest jobs he had. And since most of his work was done at a distance a minimum amount of strain was produced.

Now, let us realize that in the evolution of the individual, a change takes place over thousands of years. Also the fact that the industrial revolution took place about 200 years ago. And when we think along these terms we can't help but realize that our increased visual tasks were introduced but a very, very short time ago. Therefore, relatively speaking, only yesterday did the individual have to make a severe adjustment for his close work. Today we are paying the price for an adjustment that we haven't had time to make. There is also presented the problem of when our eyes will ever have time to catch up with our ever-changing world.

Another aspect is that not too long ago an individual was hired because he knew Mr. Zilch. In looking up the records we find that Mr. Zilch has an admirable record with the organization. He has been with the firm for 20 years, has never been late, very few absences, mixes well, and good all-around fellow. Yep, this sure speaks well for our new applicant, Mr. Fenster, and so he lands the job. War years made this type of placement a necessity.

The fallacy of this has shown itself a long time ago. Therefore, personnel pre-employment testing has now elevated itself to a very high scientific level. The results of this have manifested themselves in many ways. For example, there is a personnel manager in our city who started selecting his employees from the students attaining the higher averages in the high school graduating class. After passing tests in form perception, eye-hand co-ordination, finger dexterity and motor speed, the graduating students

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"The Most Mechanically Perfect Spindle On The Market Today!"

Introduced at the recent Atlantic City Textile Machinery Show, the new H & B CENTURY Spindle has proven of major interest to the trade. Mill officials who have seen this new anti-friction spindle pronounce it "the most mechanically perfect spindle on the market today."

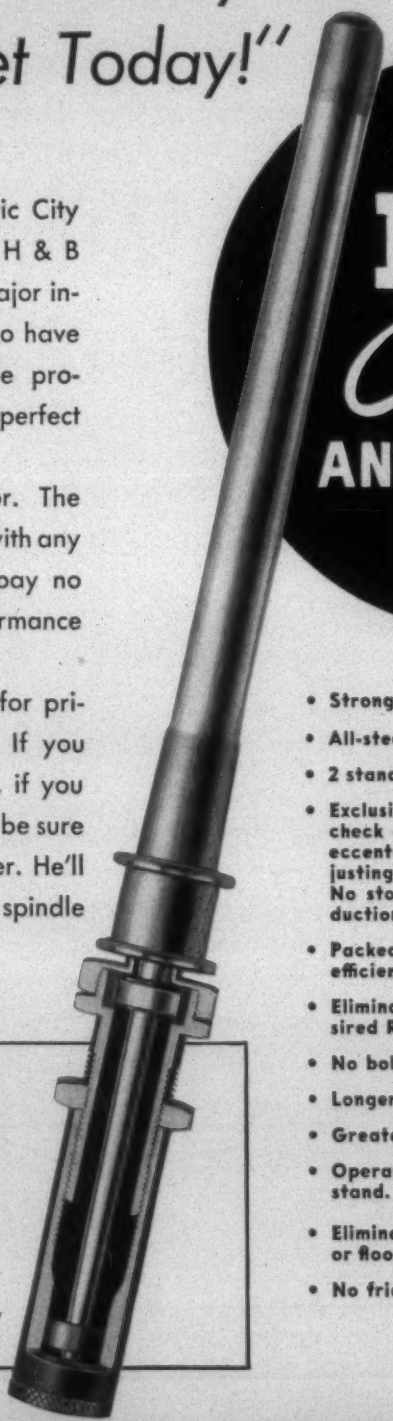
Important, too, is the cost factor. The CENTURY is competitive pricewise with any spindle now being offered. You pay no more for the outstanding performance features of the CENTURY.

Orders are now being placed for primary and complete installations. If you haven't seen this new spindle . . . if you want to see it in operation . . . then be sure to contact an H & B Sales Engineer. He'll have complete details about the spindle performance of the CENTURY!

*The CENTURY was named in a special Spindle Contest run in conjunction with the Textile Machinery Show and open to all executives and employees of established spinning, throwing and weaving mills.

The $500.00 first prize was divided equally between:

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and
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were screened on one of the visual screening machines. The three machines are the Orthorator, Sight-Screener, and the Telebinocular. Where jobs were available those individuals passing the aptitude tests and showing the best results on the visual screening apparatus were employed. The results were remarkable. The trainers couldn't get over the learning capacity of the new help. The new employees learned the job in half the time and produced the work quicker and with greater accuracy than ever before. And the supervisors requested more of the same type of help. What a revelation!



Now that is all well and good for the person being employed, but how about the employee on the job? That's more important. Here again we are surprised at the results following a screening program. It is appalling to learn of the number of employees that are performing a visual task for which they are not adequately equipped to do, and the employee is surprised to find it out also. It can safely be said that after correction by a visual specialist the employee does better work with much less effort. Too, many of them return to the individual handling the program and thank the latter for the service he has rendered them. Wouldn't that give you a real sense of satisfaction in being the recipient of an employee's well wishes?

I shall briefly explain what the screening instrument accomplishes for those who are not familiar with it. The machine, which may be the Orthorater, Sight-Screener or Telebinocular, quickly measures the individual's depth perception, color vision, muscular tendencies at far and near, visual acuity or sharpness of vision at distance and near and the ability to use both eyes at the same time. The test takes from about three to five minutes to complete and not only weeds out those visually inadequate but also provides invaluable legal records in the event of an eye accident.

The increased value of this instrument lies in the fact that the tests are run at the nearpoint where most of our work is accomplished, whereas in the past most tests were run at 20 feet. Now, suppose I came up with this proposition: how would you like to sell an item where every one concerned benefits? You would love it. So I will continue to explain my point.

With the installation of the vision program top management can appreciate the extension of years of labor of skilled employees. It helps in settling compensation claims. By the work being produced quicker and with greater accuracy there is a lowering of over-all production cost.

For the supervisor it reduces absenteeism by eliminating nervousness due to eyestrain. It improves production and morale for the same reason. And it will also result in less spoilage. The personnel manager will find that he can place help more efficiently. As explained previously there will be a reduction of training costs. The end result will be better employee morale and less costly turn-over. The safety director realizes fewer accidents due to more efficient vision and industrial goggles ground to the patient's prescription. This will result in lowered accident costs. The employee benefits from most of the above stated facts plus more take-home pay when pay day rolls around. This results in a happier working environment for all.

What has been pointed out are facts without figures in view of eliminating that which tends to be boring. Before concluding this article I wish to emphasize what I consider to be one of the most important factors in bringing about a successful program. This is meant basically for the key men in industry who are close to the employee. The latter comes to you for your opinion in various matters, therefore it is important that you fully understand the program. The employee must be made to realize that installation of the visual program is not meant to "fire" anyone. Rather, it is to make the employee more efficient on the job. The end result will be greater take-home pay due to more accurate and quicker production.

It might be best to initially use the plant paper or bulletin as a means of slowly introducing the idea so that by the time the vision plan is instituted the employee will understand the program and will also be psychologically prepared for it. From experience I further suggest that in order to carry out a successful program a visual specialist (optometrist) should be consulted for the following reasons:

(1) He can answer many questions regarding findings that are far from expected.

(2) He can help smooth out examining techniques.

(3) He can suggest an additional question or two which will help decide borderline cases.

(4) He will aid in setting up standards.

(5) He can more easily explain the program to the key men which makes for better understanding.

(6) He can act as a liaison officer in dealing with the problems of industry and professional men.

This article tends to point out the advantages of an industrial vision program. The facts are based on actual results as reported by various personnel managers. Since all phases of the program are not fully covered, it is advised that industry contact the visual specialist and the optical companies for further information. This outline was prompted by the fact that the benefits accrued by industry from the installation of an industrial visual program will far overshadow the small cost involved.

Dr. Rhodes, the author of the foregoing article, is a practicing optometrist of Chattanooga, Tenn. Most of these remarks were incorporated in an address delivered by Dr. Rhodes before a group of textile manufacturers.

Occupational Vision Congress Set Oct. 12-13

The 1950 Occupational Vision Congress will be held Oct. 12-13 on the campus of Georgia Tech in Atlanta, according to C. H. Taylor, of the institution's Engineering Extension Division. This conference was called the Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress in previous years.

Panel discussions, arranged so that those attending can derive the fullest possible benefit, will be featured at this third annual meeting. Papers to be read will cover such subjects as accident control, how to start a vision program, occupational diseases, light, and correcting vision to the job.

Members of the program committee are: John T. Miller, O. D., Columbus, Ga., chairman, Georgia Optometric Association; Joel P. Smith, M.D., Atlanta, Georgia Society of Ophthalmology; Joseph Browder, Atlanta, Illuminating Engineers Society; L. M. Petrie, M.D., director, Industrial Hygene Division, Georgia Health Department; Prof. W. N. Cox, Jr. and Dr. J. E. Moore, Georgia Institute of Technology; R. K. Webb, E-P Division, Fairforest Co., Columbus; and Gordon Dudley, Athens, Ga., president, Athens Mfg. Co.



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Do You Want Less Card Fly Waste?

By V. E. OLEMAN

IT has been my privilege to visit some 50-odd mills for the purpose of studying the making of waste from the opening of the cotton to the finished cloth. Most mills treat the matter of waste as a step-child or a necessary evil. It is a thing like the poor "you have with you always." But if this matter is neglected it will surely make you poorer at least. Constant attention to minor details like "watching the pennies" will pay off in the long run.

One of the most neglected spots I have found in my visits to mills is the matter of card fly waste. It may not be the largest loss from a dollar and cents point of view, but it is truly a "prodigal son," in a lot of mills.

My experience has been such that I have graded cotton for a number of years and have a fair knowledge of cotton staple. So I have pulled the staple of card fly waste from all the mills I have visited. Numbers of mills had a large percentage of good spinnable staple in the card fly waste that is equal to the staple of cotton being run. Most of this is a preventable waste and one that can be easily controlled so that your card fly waste will contain only short fibers and motes and trash. Let us look at the exposed view of a card given herewith and see what makes this excessive card fly waste.

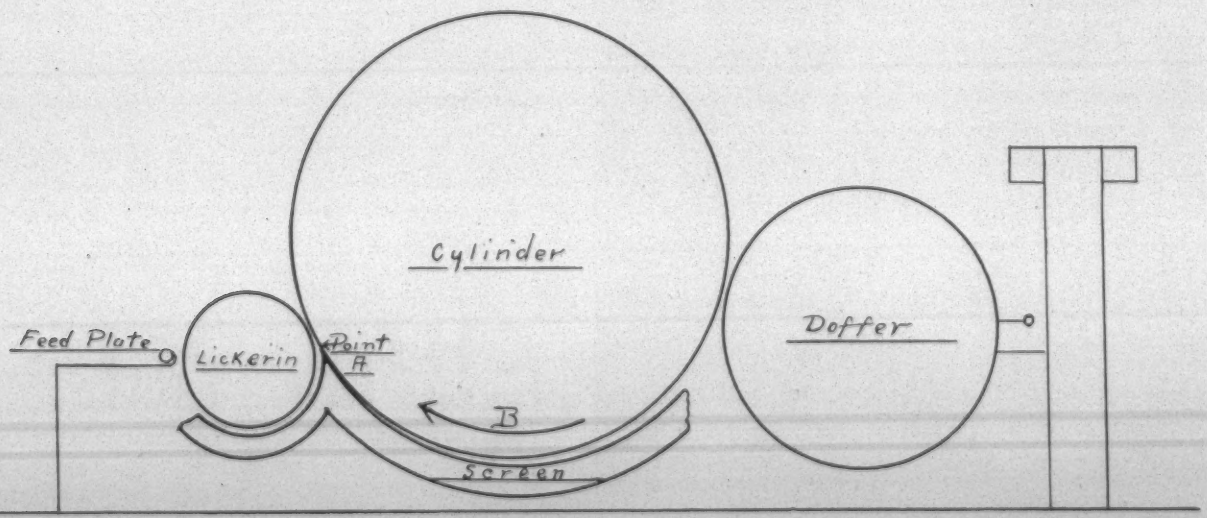
This sketch shows the cylinder, doffer and lickerin together with the card screen underneath the cylinder and lickerin. Now the cylinder turns rapidly at about 178 r.p.m. in the direction shown by Arrow "B." This rapidly revolving motion of the cylinder creates a very strong draft that follows around the cylinder and card screen. The card screen acts as a baffle that prevents the air to a certain extent from escaping. Therefore there is a strong current of air blowing at Point "A" which is the nose of the lickerin screen.

Let us picture what happens. If this opening at Point "A" is large, a violent air current is allowed to flow over the nose of the lickerin screen and blow on the teeth of the lickerin which contains the cotton before it is removed by the cylinder from the lickerin teeth. This flow of excessive air blows not only the short fibers off the lickerin but many of the longer ones as well. The wider the setting or opening at Point "A" the more you will find the tendency for good cotton to form in the card fly waste.

Now how do we stop this excessive waste? This is done by cutting off this excessive air current as far as it is practical to do so. I have found this simple formula to be very effective. Set the nose of the lickerin screen to the cylinder to a loose seven gauge or a tight 12 gauge. This will prevent excessive air current from blowing good staple into the card fly waste. In short, set the nose of the lickerin screen to the cylinder as close as possible without facing the clothing. If you have any screens that are not straight at Point "A" it will certainly pay you very much to have them repaired so you can set them up close and prevent this excessive card fly waste.

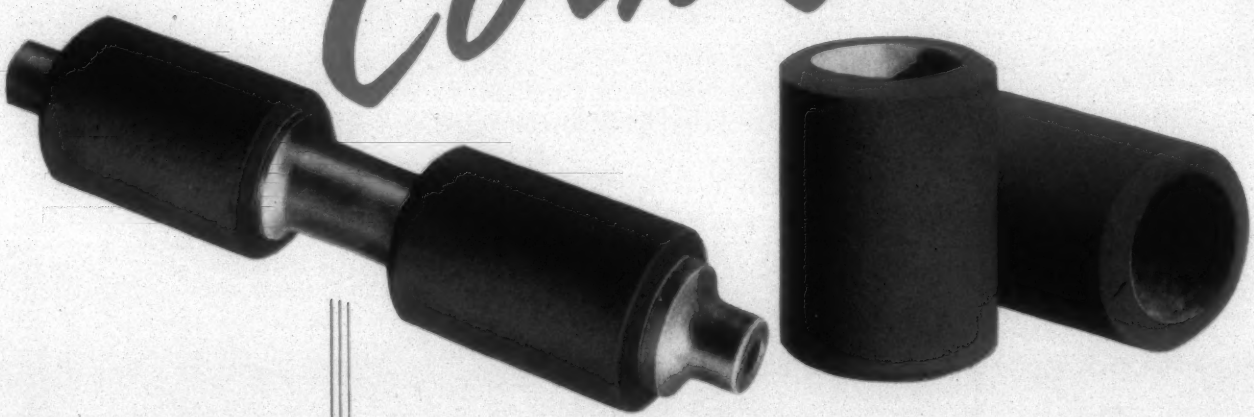
I once took charge of a mill that was setting the nose of the lickerin to cylinder at 22. Much good staple was found in the card fly. These were pulled down to a loose seven gauge or a tight 12 gauge and little or no good staple was found in the card fly waste.

Every card room overseer should check his card fly waste every week. Have the card fly waste from each card pulled out and left beside each card. Just walk up and down the card aisles, look at your card fly and you will soon learn which cards are throwing out good cotton in your card fly waste. A weekly check like this will save many dollars. Just take one card that you find throwing out good staple. See



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that the card screen is O. K. and then have it set up as we have advised herewith. See if it doesn't cut your card fly waste down.

Other things that cause excessive card fly waste are dull lickerins and excessive speeds on lickerins. If your lickerins are dull, they cannot hold the fibers successfully until the cylinder takes them off, and causes more fly. If your lickerins are dull it will pay to have them reclothed. Excessive lickerin speeds increase the centrifugal force on the fibers and make it harder for the lickerin to hold the fibers. Conservative lickerin speeds are best.

What percentage of card fly waste you make depends a great deal also on the character and grade of cotton being used. "Wasty" cotton will make more fly than good cotton of character. Low grades also increase the motes and trash in the card fly waste. These are the prices you must pay for that kind of cotton.

The percentage of card fly waste should roughly run between 0.75 up to 1.25 per cent of the cotton opened, depending upon the factors mentioned in this article. When your card fly waste climbs up to 1.50 per cent and higher it is time to investigate and see if some remedies cannot be found. Good staple in card fly waste can be eliminated, but it will take work and effort and also eternal vigilance to prevent it from re-occurring. Weekly inspection is the best remedy.

What Good Is A Cotton Fiber Testing Laboratory?

By NICK KEFFELER

IT IS often said that whenever something goes wrong with the running of cotton at the mill, the classer is the cause, a conclusion not wholly illogical, because there is no way of checking on the cotton put in the mix, and for this reason quite a number of mill heads have, in recent years, taken to the idea of cotton quality control through laboratory testing of the raw material both as a check on the cotton classer, on the cotton, as well as on the superintendent. But will the laboratory relegate the classer to play second fiddle in the future? In view of the recently developed laboratory fiber and spinning tests, this question is a natural corollary.

The old-time method of selecting cotton on its merits according to grade, staple and character is called unscientific, a hit-or-miss proposition, whereas the new method of selecting cotton by laboratory tests is supposed to give complete data on the cotton and allow the mill management to put its fingers on the trouble, should it be in the cotton. The cotton mills have, for quite some time, come to the realization that they have been making very little progress in a highly competitive phase of the textile industry, and that the science of physics and chemistry is issuing constant challenges for the textile markets here and abroad, so a scientific research, development and control program on their part was imperative in their fight for survival, and the idea of a fiber testing laboratory found quite a number of champions.

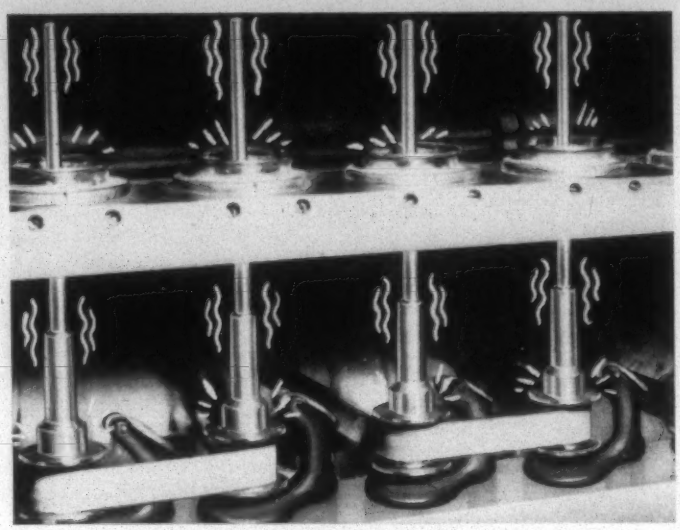
The three main characteristics affecting the value of a bale of cotton are grade, staple and character. Grade and staple are standardized under the U. S. Cotton Standards Act, but character is more of an evasive proposition, less easy to define. While it plays a major role in the spinning value of cotton, it is hardly possible to set standards covering the multitude of different varieties of character one encounters throughout the belt. In order to establish what is character in cotton and to be able to detect by scientific methods what makes some qualities more suitable than others, the U.S.D.A. technologists have, for the last 20 years, made exhaustive studies concerning construction of the cotton fiber and fiber properties, but from a practical standpoint it is doubtful if much valuable information came from the earlier researches; for instance from such tests as oil film covering of the cotton fiber, cellulose orientation in the fibers and others.

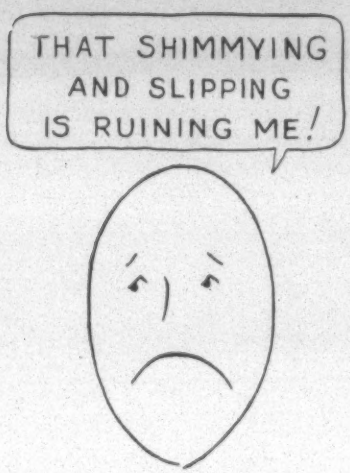
Prof. E. R. Schwarz at M.I.T. seems to have been the first authority bringing out some tangible results by the application of standard laboratory equipment, notably the polarizing microscope for the detection of immature cotton fibers in a given sample. Another one of the earlier laboratory instruments is the Suter-Webb fiber sorter, developed by government technologists, which gives the length distribution of the fibers, a long and tedious operation, very impractical at its best, but in theory supposed to be a rather useful instrument to a seed breeder.

It was only in the late '30s that more practical laboratory methods were introduced for the scientific evaluation of the various factors contributing toward the spinnability of a given kind of cotton and their effects on the skein strength of a standard set of yarn numbers. Particularly (1) the Hertel fibrograph, giving a fiber length analysis, the average length of the fibers (corresponding approximately with a classer's length description) and its uniformity ratio. (2) The Shirley analyser, developed in England and showing the amount of foreign matter in a given cotton staple. (3) The Pressley test, showing breaking strength of the fiber. (4) The maturity test. (5) Fiber fineness test (micronaire method). (6) The nep count and finally (7) actual spinning performance under ideal laboratory testing conditions.

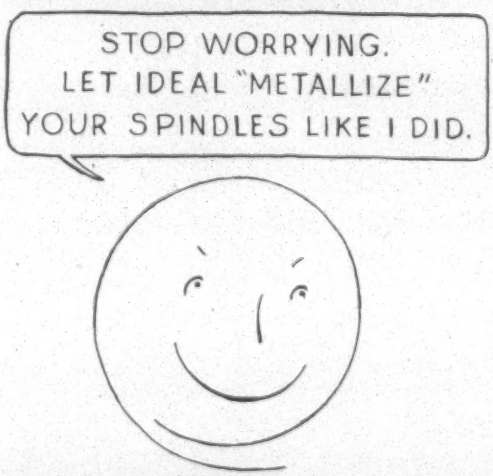
These comprehensive tests were first introduced by the government and the trade is furnished periodically with some very valuable data regarding fiber and spinning tests form the various sections of the belt on early season, mid-season and end-season ginnings. Quite a number of mills and cotton shippers are using the government laboratory services to obtain check data on some of their shipments. And in the last few years various mills and cotton merchants have installed their own laboratories, copied after the government testing stations and much is being said, pro and con, in the evaluation of their merits. They all work on the same principle, developed by the government, and to our knowledge nothing original has yet come from their operations.

But let us examine now the reverse of the picture, viz.,

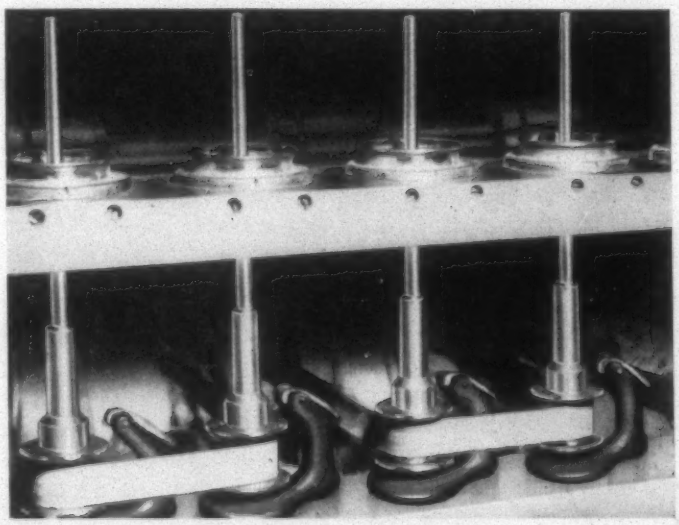


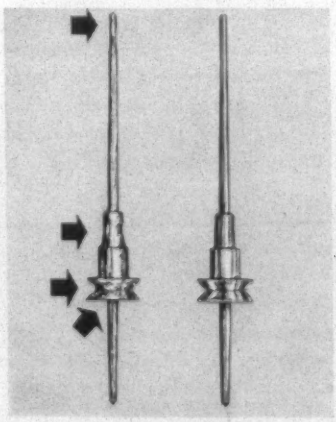


. . . not only bruising and tangling my yarn, but wearing out my equipment. Those worn spindles and wobbling bobbins have cut production 10 per cent already, and they're getting worse!



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Illustration at left shows Worn Spindle
Illustration at right shows Ideal Rebuilt Spindle

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the practical application of these tests in the mills. Granted that the laboratory tests, when made by a person somewhat familiar with the character of cotton, are a good guide as to the main spinning qualities of a certain kind of cotton, it is not proven that these data are any more expedient than the expert opinion of a good cotton classer and by a good cotton classer we mean a man who has spent at least ten years in daily grading of cotton both for grade and staple. The tests usually bring out nothing that a good classer cannot detect himself and under the present merchandising system their application is often a hindrance rather than an advantage when it comes to buying cotton.

Whether the mill buys from the trade or has its own buying organization in the primary markets, the application of these tests is too slow to be of any material profit. The desirable lots will have been bought up if one has to wait for a laboratory test, and what cotton will do in a certain territory at a certain period of the ginning season, may not be the same after a spell of adverse weather. And if a classer cannot tell the difference between a good character piece of cotton and a poor, soft, irregular, weak and wasty bale, he is not worth his salary. Furthermore, these tests do not seem to tell what is good, sound and what is dead-fiber cotton, a characteristic that no doubt has much to do with the good running of the cotton. A good cotton classer can tell by the drag at the break if the cotton is hard bodied and whether a good yarn breakage can be expected, even though the Pressley tests may indicate that a particular kind of cotton, on account of finer fibers, should show up better than thick fibered cotton, a theory which needs some qualifications. It certainly will cause more neps. Curiously enough, to our knowledge the cotton fiber is not being analysed from point of view convolutions when, as a matter of fact, it seems evident that spirality has much to do with strength of yarn and a mix of various cottons of dissimilar convolutions will produce slippage in the twisting, a reason why for instance dry land cotton and rain-grown cotton do not mix very well, and produce yarn of inferior strength.



Neither do laboratory tests show when cotton is green, or whether it contains broken seed, and if the leaf in the bale is of a floating kind that can be removed easily or of the crushed-in kind that is hard to remove at the cleaning in the mill. Any expert cotton classer can detect irregularity in staple, without the use of a Hertel fibrograph; yet whether uniformity of staple length is a requisite to good spinning is sometimes questioned, or perhaps on account of long draft spinning, the necessity for uniformity of staple is less important than formerly. Some tests have shown that one can mix up to 20 or 25 per cent of 7/8-inch in a one-inch mix, without materially imparing the strength of the yarn, but whether end breakages have gone up, is beyond the point.

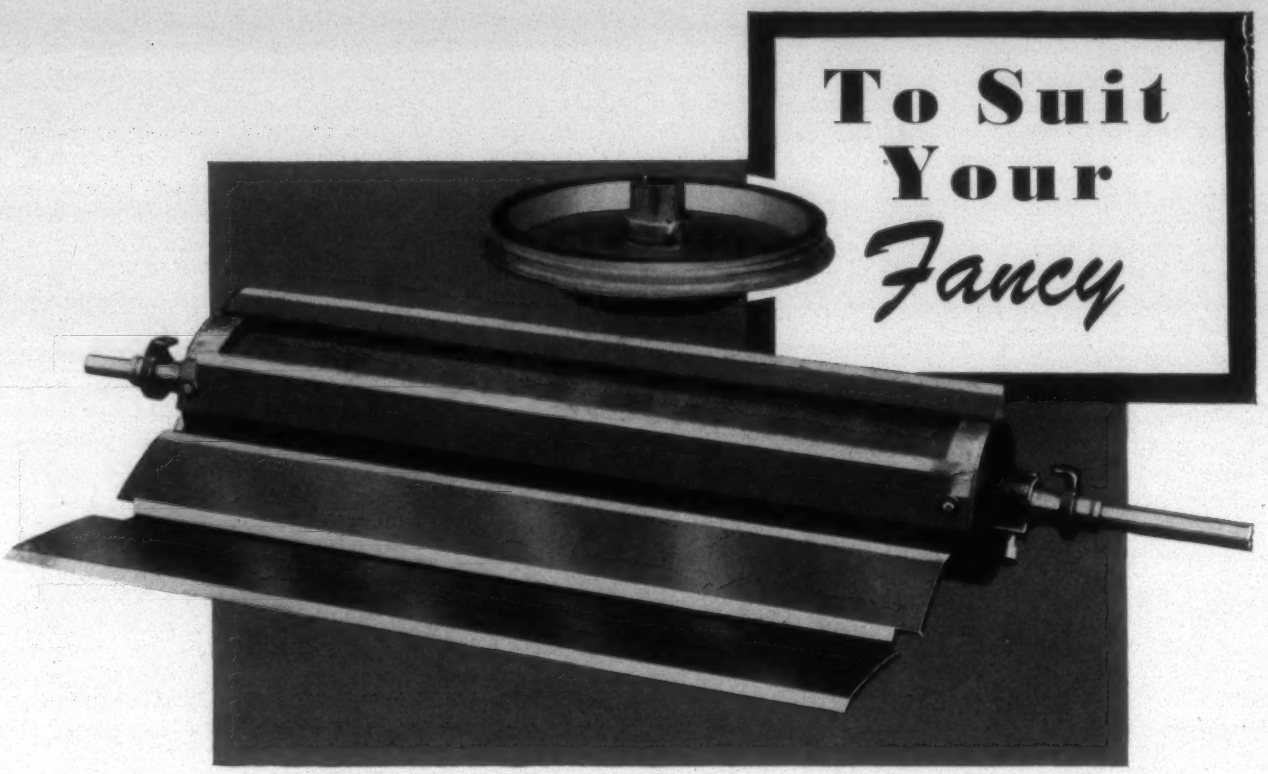
From a purely analytical point of view the Southeastern section of the cotton belt shows about the same data as Central Belt or Western cottons; but would a mill think of substituting one for the other? It is doubted. The knitting trade is sold on cotton from the Piedmonts which is more suitable for a soft twist, but for goods requiring a high degree of breaking strength, they insist on Central Belt cotton. Woe, however, would befall the government employee who would venture an opinion for or against a certain section for any given characteristics, a point which, of course, does not bother the cotton classer.

The Shirley Analyzer

One of the most efficient tests on laboratory equipment is the Shirley analyser test giving nonlint content of a sample, as distinguished from total picker and card waste in that practically no fibers are taken out in the process, like by the regular mill cleaning machinery. But since each mill has its own setting for picker and card waste elimination, depending on the amount of short fibers and other waste it wants to take out, true tests can only be made by the mill machinery itself. It is said that of all laboratory tests the micronaire method for checking on fiber fineness is the most reliable in the series of cotton analyses, all other tests being more or less average. Now, if a laboratory test has shown that for a certain kind of yarn cotton of say 4.5 fineness is best suitable, would that mean that a cotton classer is expected to try to get his cotton equal to 4.5 in fineness? Of course he couldn't do that. But from experience he knows from what sections to expect those properties that are best suitable to obtain the required results. Anyhow, the shorter the cotton, the coarser the fiber, except on some exotic growths.

Maturity or immaturity tests are notably long and tedious, and many times inconclusive, whether the fiber sections are examined under the microscope, or under polarized light, or whether caustic soda was applied to them or the differential dyeing method was used. The old-time classer's method of examining cotton for weak and mushy cotton is still the best and safest guide to follow.

From above considerations there is no doubt in the writer's mind that laboratory tests are a great help and guide to a classer in so far as getting an over-all picture of the character in cotton throughout the belt is concerned. But in the actual processing of cotton there are so many variables entering into the performance that it can hardly be said that these tests are superior to the practical knowledge of an expert classer. But the classer has his limitations. He is not an efficiency expert, cost accountant or mill superintendent. The safest and most practical tests are still made in small pilot plants. Quick tests here show by comparison, whether Eastern or Western cottons are most suitable; whether a clean cotton is necessary or whether bright leaf cotton will do the work, and what staple is the optimum for a given construction. Government laboratory tests show under "staple equivalent," that some cottons in certain localities and from pedigreed seed have superior fiber properties, though sometime



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of much shorter staple, but whether one can be substituted for the other can only be decided after a test run on the mill's own machinery.

Not so long ago a foreign and internationally well-known textile expert told this writer that the U. S. is far ahead of other countries in the field of textile research, but he added that the tendency of standardizing is being overdone at the expense of practical tests. From a purely grade stand-point some highly scientific index-values have been issued from Washington from the white grades down to stains in conjunction with a mechanical cotton grader, an instrument for color measurements. It is based no doubt on the reaction of a photo-cell to the reflected light at a certain wave-length, white cotton reflecting most of the light, the darker color absorbing part of the light. The reflected light is measured in milliamperes and a two-dimensional scale permits reading in light-units. This instrument seems to have potentialities.

In conclusion let us repeat that laboratory tests are slow, not uniformly reliable, and that they can hardly be expected to supplant the cotton classer in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, since all laboratories are working on the identical patterns, originated in Washington, they are nothing but so many duplications of the government research departments, and their work seems to consist largely in trying to match their findings with the government theories on cotton fiber construction and its effect on the running of the cotton. Nothing original has yet been brought out, although it is possible that some mill may have achieved some secret results behind a heavy cotton curtain. And so far as expecting these tests to fill up the gap between the fast moving physical and chemical research laboratories of the Du Ponts and the desperately archaic methods of the present-day cotton industry, it is doubtful whether the mills are on the right track.

Is "American System" A Misnomer For Processing Of Worsted Yarn?

THE phrase "American System" has come into wide use in late years to designate the processing of worsted yarn on cotton type machinery. To many people the meaning of "American System" is the same as "Cotton System." It gives the general impression that worsted yarn can be produced with cotton mill machinery by simply substituting wool top for cotton. Anyone directly concerned with worsted yarn production knows this is impossible. But others, while they might presume some changes have been made, have no idea of the extent of these changes. They are therefore misled when they hear "American System" loosely used to designate the now highly specialized method which resembles cotton processing only in the general approach and in certain comparable economies.

In Howard Priestman's excellent book *Principles of Wool Spinning*, he states in Chapter Four on Drafting and Ratch —"It is highly probable that the number of cases where long drafts can be applied in worsted might still be increased by some modification of the method used for cotton." Since this book was published in 1906, it is evident that even then some consideration was given to the idea of processing wool on cotton type machinery. Starting from this point, let us review the development of the idea into a practical process.

The first trials involved the use of the breaker and finisher, drawing slubber and roving frame, and the conventional type of cotton spinning frame. This machinery was developed, not for wool, but for cotton fiber, which in structure and composition was entirely dissimilar from wool.

High Quality Top the First Essential

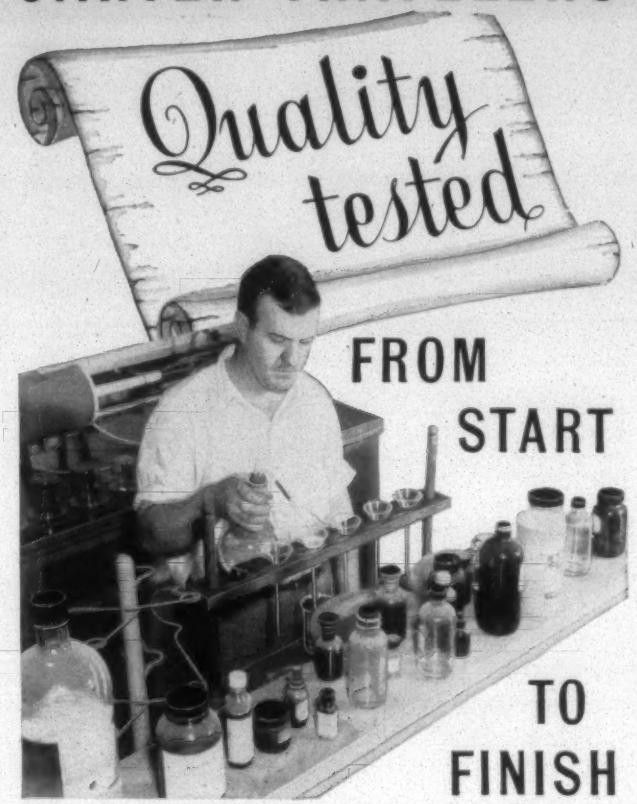
The usual practice in the early experiments was to start from top sliver, which weighed three ounces for five yards or 262 grains per yard and reduce this sliver to 50 grains per yard with a draft of about 5.2. This operation presented the first of many problems to be solved, because to get an even sliver from this first breaker operation, the top had to be in good order in quality, staple length, evenness, and condition or aging. The first breaker was generally run with only two sets of rollers, back and front, with no intermediate rollers or tumblers to control the fibers while drafting. A very careful setting was required. With no intermediate control, static, generated by the fibers drawing past one another, became a problem when the fibers passed through the front rollers and calender roll trumpets. The static also caused the fibers to lick up around the coiler can, resulting in poor unwinding in the next operation. To prevent this, several methods were tried with varying degrees of success, including static eliminators, live steam, double trumpets, condensers, powders, and emulsions.

Because of the five or six doublings and the better condensing of the sliver, the static troubles existed to a lesser degree on the second breaker, and the sliver generally came off the machine at 50 grains per yard. The greatest difficulty, however, was to produce a level sliver from the cotton slubber. Results were unsatisfactory even when starting with the most level sliver from the second breaker. The sliver went into this slubber single end and came off about 300 grains per 40 yards with a draft about 5.8 or six.

Changes Required in the Slubber

This machine, with its cotton settings, small diameter back and front rollers, and small top rollers with cotton type pressure saddles, proves most unsatisfactory for processing wool. Consequently, some mills made changes which were obviously needed. They lengthened out their roller stands to increase the ratching distance between rollers, and increased the diameter of the back and front rollers. They also changed the method of applying pressure to them by inserting tumblers, similar to those used on the Bradford

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System, between the rollers. This was done to gain greater control and produce an even sliver.

However, this machine remained the weakest spot in the American System, because so much depended on the evenness of the single-end feeding, and there was no doubling to help the single and level out. This produced a similar situation to that at the first breaker, only the sliver had now been reduced from 262 grains per yard to 300 per 40 yards.

The next operation was the rover or intermediate and the two doublings generally went in with necessary draft to bring off the weight of roving required for different counts, usually about 100 grains per 40 yards. This machine, also proved unsuitable for wool, and was altered in similar fashion to the slubber in order to ratch effectively. Still more difficulty was encountered in the following operation, spinning wool on a cotton type frame. The ratch between the back and front rollers was about 3½ inches and therefore only suitable for the very shortest wools. The top rollers and pressure system of stirrup weighting was most unsuitable, producing uneven places and torpedo-like slubs.

First Yarns Suitable Only for Special Use

Thus far we have seen the difficulties of producing good sliver and yarn on the cotton type machinery, and while, in some cases a passable yarn was produced at low cost, it could never compete with a good French or English System yarn with any reliability. This American System yarn generally was woven into cloths used for styles in which the unevenness was not an undesirable factor.

The effect of this effort to produce a worsted yarn on cotton machines, which reduced the number of doublings and operations, was to stimulate the producers of French and English yarns to cut the number of their operations and thereby reduce their costs to match the savings effected by the American System.

All varieties of experiments were tried. For example, a Whitin drawing frame was fitted with an equalizing device on the feed-in rollers. Also, a Bradford drawing box was fitted with lines of spiral rollers, an apron running between rollers, providing a series of short drafts between each roller set. These reduced top sliver to about 80 drams per 40 yards, and eliminated four operations including gilling. Comb sliver was also brought into the drawing and run on an ordinary gill box, thence over the conventional drawing frames, both Bradford and French. This development of bringing comb sliver to the drawing was stimulated by Prof. John C. Lowis' thesis on a "Short Circuit" System of Drawing and Spinning. It was published in a Lowell Textile Institute Bulletin, explaining the possibilities of savings by the use of this method. From here, the next step was the Warner & Swasey pin drafter.

New Machinery Developed

This pin drafter was an intersecting gill box, machine tooled and very finely pinned, that was developed as a light load machine to fit into a set of drawing at the middle point of the set, thus eliminating at least three operations. If comb sliver was used, it also eliminated the two extra gillings after combing, making a total saving of at least five operations. With the advent of this pin drafter, with its superior sliver, attempts were made to gain better control on the slubber, with its single-end feed, which was the next operation. Some large mills used French drawing frames with porcupine control and a short single draft. Others ran it on a conventional open or cone reducer with suitable draft. Still others developed machines based on the cotton principle with larger back and front rollers, and a better weighting system for the rollers.

The unsatisfactory cotton spinning equipment has been replaced in some mills with McGlynn-Hays or Whitin FW and BW spinning frames, while some of the larger mills use their conventional Bradford or mule spinning frames.

Comparative Layouts

The following layouts, showing the "American System" as first begun and as it operates today, emphasize the many changes. The earliest layouts included:

	Top	262 grains	
First Breaker Drawing		50 grains	
Second Finisher Drawing	Sliver	50 grains	
Cotton Slubber	Sliver	300 grains	40 yards
Cotton Intermediate	Sliver	100 grains	40 yards
Cotton Spinning	All counts		

Today, any of the following layouts of machinery may be used:

1
- First Pin Drafter
- Second Pin Drafter
- Cotton Slubber
- Cotton Rover
- Cotton Spinning Frame

2
- First Intersecting Can Gill
- First Pin Drafter
- Second Pin Drafter
- Cotton Slubber
- Cotton Rover
- Cotton Spinning Frame

3
- First Pin Drafter
- Second Pin Drafter
- Third Pin Drafter
- Cone Reducer (Bradford)
- Cone Speeder (Bradford)
- Spinning Bradford

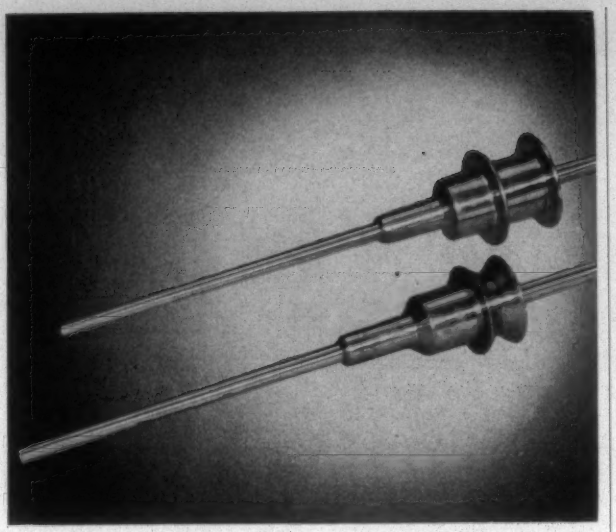
4
- First Pin Drafter
- Second Pin Drafter
- French Intermediate
- French Rover
- French Mule or Whitin FW

5
- First Pin Drafter
- Second Pin Drafter
- Whitin one-process Drawing
- Whitin Super Draft Roving Frame
- Whitin Spinning Frame

Other machine layouts have been made necessary as a result of the single end going in at the operation after the last pin drafter and the need for keeping the slubbing even at this point. Most of the benefits to be derived from the current modified form of the American System, will go to the mills which do their own combing and can so produce a yarn in six operations from comb. Other mills which have no combing, and have to purchase their top, will have to pay the price of the extra two gillings. The top thus produced will still need five extra operations. An effort was made by leading wool combers to supply this comb sliver in bags, but this was found to be unsuitable for handling. However, with the advent of the balling head motion which can be applied to the Warner & Swasey pin drafter, satisfactory sliver can now be given one gilling after combing and delivered to the trade in ball form.

From the above, it is clear that the modern methods of processing worsted yarn employ practically none of the cotton machinery originally used for this method now known as the "American System." Hence the question, should not the term itself be discarded in favor of a more clearly descriptive name for the process?

The preceding article, which appeared originally in THE TRAVELER (house organ of Victor Ring Traveler Co.), was prepared by an authority on worsted yarn processing who has followed the adaptation of cotton type machinery to worsted spinning from its earliest inception. The author cites his reasons why he thinks the term "American System" is now misleading in this informative review of the many changes required in cotton machinery and its displacement in some processing by entirely new machines.



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SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 15—The Tape Selvage Motion

IN REALITY, the tape selvage motion is a miniature harness motion. We refer to the two outer edges of the cloth as the selvages. The standard tape selvage consists of 24 threads, 12 threads in the back, and 12 in the front harnesses, drawn two to the harness eye and four to the dent in the reed. (This is a regular flat duck draw.) During the process of weaving, all cloth will contract some, and this contraction will cause a much greater depression on the reed dents at the selvage than at any other part of the reed, thereby exerting additional chafing and strain on the selvage threads and causing excessive breakage of these threads.

The two primary reasons for using a tape selvage motion is to facilitate the running of the selvage threads, and to obtain a smoother selvage on the cloth. The standard tape selvage cams are designed to operate the tape harness in such a way as to lay two picks, or two strands of filling together in the interlacing of the warp and filling yarns. The right-hand tape cam changes the tape sheds, up and down, while the shuttle is in the right-hand shuttle box, and the left-hand tape sheds are changed while the shuttle is in the left-hand shuttle box. This allows the shuttle to pass out of the box, laying one strand of filling, and to return to that shuttle box again, laying another strand of filling, before the sheds are changed.

Tape selvage motions are usually used on fabrics requiring the use of three or more harnesses, and they are sometimes used on two harness fabrics containing high counts in their construction. Of course the advantages gained by using a tape motion should always be balanced against the additional cost.

Shown in Fig. 49 is the Draper, No. 5 Stimpson tape selvage motion. To apply, proceed as follows. Attach the two selvage cam shaft bearings to the back bottom girt and tighten them securely. Insert the selvage cam shaft in place in the bearings and check the shaft for level, using a spirit level. File the filing lugs on the selvage cam shaft bearings, if necessary, to level the shaft, and also to obtain free turning of the shaft in the bearings. Next, mount the center cam shaft bearing on the shaft and tighten it. (This bearing is attached to one of the bottom cross girts.) It is sometimes necessary to file the lugs on this bearing to secure free turning of the shaft. Mount the selvage motion gear, and the two selvage cams on the selvage cam shaft. Adjust the selvage cam shaft bearings to a point where the outer ends of the shaft will be flush with the outsides of the two selvage cams with the cams up against the outsides of the cam shaft bearings, and then tighten the two selvage cams lightly. Move the selvage motion gear up against the inside of the right hand cam shaft bearing, and tighten it securely. Measure the exact distance between the selvage cam shaft bearings and establish the exact center point on the cam shaft, marking this point with chisel or file, and adjust the cam shaft bearings to a point where the mark on the shaft will coincide with the center chisel mark on the top side of the breast beam.

Next, assemble the treadle parts, and mount them on the cam shaft bearings, as shown in Fig. 49. Adjust the treadle shaft collars to where the treadles will just touch the treadle cams, but will work freely without any binding. Put the selvage motion driving gear in place, as shown in Fig. 49, and tighten it securely. Make the necessary adjustments, if needed, to be sure that the driving gear and the selvage motion gear mesh properly. This is done by filing the filing lugs on the cam shaft bearings, but be sure that the selvage cam shaft is not thrown out of level position. Mount the right and left-hand selvage roll bearing brackets on the arch connection, and put the selvage roll and selvage roll bearings in place as shown in Fig. 49. Assemble the selvage rolls (bottom) and selvage shaft collars on the selvage roll shafts; leave the collars loose until later. Insert the selvage roll shaft into the bottom roll brackets, and bolt them in place as shown in Fig. 49. (The bottom selvage roll brackets are bolted to the inside of the loom sides and the two bottom cross girts.)

Next, cut the two top selvage harness straps. (All the tape selvage strapping should be cut ¾-inch wide.) Punch eight holes in each end of the top straps, about ⅜-inch apart, and hook on the selvage heddle holder springs. These

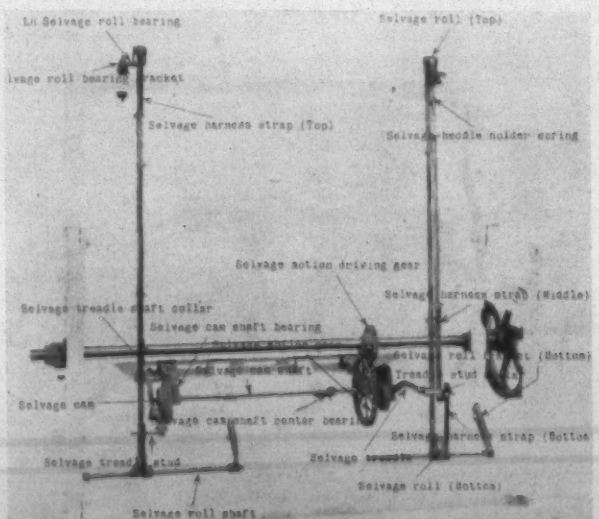


Fig. 49

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top selvage straps should be cut ten inches long. The middle selvage harness strap should be cut 12 inches long with eight holes punched in one end, about ⅜-inch apart, and one hole in the other end for screw which is used to attach strap to the treadle stud collar.

The bottom selvage harness strap should be cut 34 inches long with eight holes punched in one end about ⅜-inch apart, and one hole in the other end for attaching to the treadle stud collar. Rig the tape selvage harnesses and the strapping as shown in Fig. 49. The correct running position of the tape harnesses is astride the front harness. Next, adjust the top selvage roll bearings, in or out, and the bottom selvage roll brackets, so that the back tape selvage harness will pull straight up and down between the first and second harnesses without any dragging or binding against the harness frames. The bottom selvage roll should be adjusted to clear the floor one inch. Next, tie four stout pieces of twine to the whip roll shaft and bring them up over the whip roll and draw one twine through each of the four tape harnesses, and draw the twines through the temples and around the take up roll and tie them to the cloth roll, being sure that the twines are drawn reasonably tight. Next, turn the lay to extreme back center position, with the shuttle in the left-hand end of the loom. Turn the left hand tape cam until the tape harnesses are wide open, then adjust the tape strapping to set the down tape harness to a point where the twine will clear the race plate ⅛-inch. Turn the tape cam one complete revolution, until the other tape harness is down and set it so that the twine will clear the race plate ⅛-inch.

Next, turn the crank shaft in same direction as it turns when loom is in operation, until the harness sheds are level, then turn the tape cam until the tape sheds are level and then tighten the left-hand tape cam securely. Next, turn the crank shaft one complete revolution, throwing the shuttle in the opposite end of the loom, and repeat the above operation on the right hand tape harnesses.

On plain two-harness weaves it is desirable to set the harness cams so that the shuttle will pass out from the left-hand end of the loom with the front harness down, and from the right-hand end with the back harness down. A regulation tape selvage is a two harness weave, but the cams are so designated that the sheds change every two picks instead of every pick, so it does not make any difference which one of the tape sheds are down when the tape cam is tightened, as the shuttle will pass out from the shuttle box with the tape sheds in alternate positions on every other pick.

In Fig. 49 the selvage treadle studs are shown pointing towards each end of the loom from the treadles. This will take care of cloth as wide as the loom will accommodate. If extremely narrow cloth is being made the tape selvage treadle studs should be reversed to point towards the center of the loom. The size, or opening of the sheds on the tape harness can be adjusted by moving the selvage treadle stud backwards or forwards in the slot in the treadle. There are several types of tape selvage motions, but the settings given herein will cover them all. When adjusting the tape strapping, care should be taken to adjust the tension on the selvage heddle holder spring so that the tape heddles will be held in a taut position. If the heddles are allowed to swing loose they will be struck by the reed cap, and this will cause excessive breakage of the heddles.

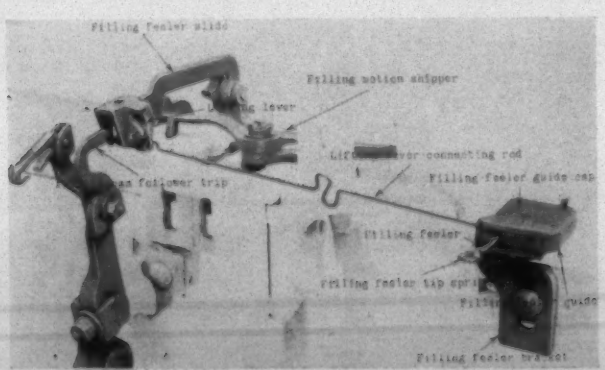


Fig. 50

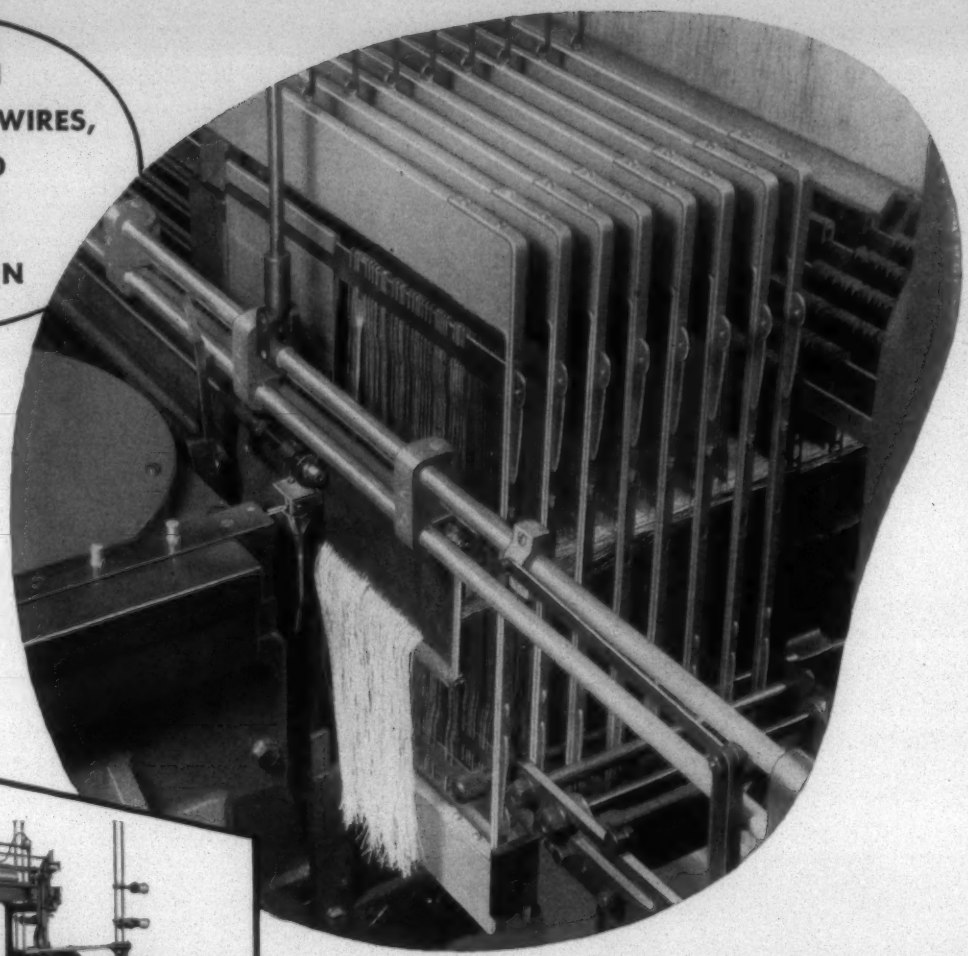
Filling feelers are used on looms to indicate the necessity of filling replenishment into the shuttle just befor the filling yarn on the bobbin is exhausted. The filling feeler puts into motion the very complicated chain of mechanisms which causes the near empty bobbin to be ejected from the shuttle, and a full bobbin to be placed into the shuttle. The mechanisms referred to above are by far the most complicated part of the automatic loom. We refer to the filling feeler as a part of the filling motion, and from the loom fixer's standpoint the filling motion is the most vitally important part of the automatic loom, because in some way the proper functioning of the various parts of the filling motion are directly dependent on the proper timing and setting of every part, or motion of the loom. I include the shuttle in the filling motion as the filling yarn is contained in the shuttle. A minimum of 75 per cent of all imperfections in the cloth is caused by some part of the filling motion failing to function properly. And at least 90 per cent of all loom stoppages are caused from the same source. I will have a lot to say about the filling motion before this series of articles are finished, and to clarify the situation I will name the parts which I include in this motion, which are as follows: The filling cam and related parts (I signify by related parts, all parts in direct contact with, or actuated or affected in some way by the movements of the part first named). The filling fork slide stand and related parts; the filling feeler and related parts; the battery and related parts; the shuttle feelers, thread cutting devices and related parts. The fact should be kept in mind that we are building a new loom with no warp on it. We have already mounted and set the filling cam, the filling fork slide stand and their related parts. We have also mounted the shipper lock (to which the filling feeler is attached); the lay has been positioned and the shuttle boxed, and of course, this was all necessary before we could apply the filling feeler and some other parts of the filling motion.

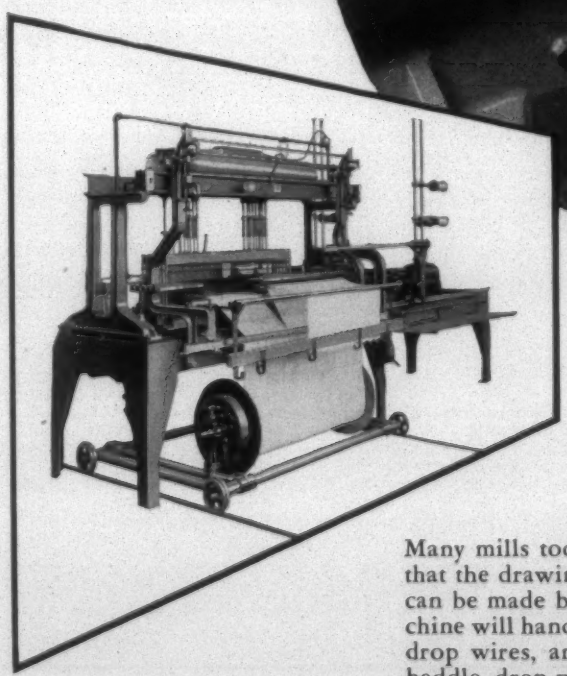
Filling Feelers

Proceed as follows to mount and adjust the filling feeler. Assemble and mount the filling feeler parts as shown in Fig. 50. (This is a view of the filling feeler parts looking from the back of the loom. Fig. 51 is a top view of the filling feeler guide with guide cap removed, and other related parts. Also shown in Fig. 51 is a side view of the filling cam follower trip and the lifting lever, and the settings in relation to each other.) With an empty bobbin in the shuttle (make sure that the shuttle is tight) and the bobbin held rigid and in perfect alignment—place shuttle in left-hand end of loom and push it all the way up in the shuttle box. Turn the lay forward until the feeler tip touches the bobbin in the shuttle. Adjust the filling feeler bracket,

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up or down or to the right or left, until the outside edge of the filling feeler guide is in perfect line with the middle ring on the bobbin (use a straight edge for this job) and the feeler tip contacts the bobbin $\frac{1}{32}$-inch above the center, or fullest part of the bobbin. Then tighten the bracket securely. Turn the lay to front center position with the feeler tripped, as shown in 2, Fig. 51, and adjust the filling feeler guide, backward or forward, until there is a slight play, about $\frac{1}{16}$-inch between the feeler blade and the feeler guide. Then tighten the cap screw, holding the guide to the bracket securely. When making this adjustment, be sure that the feeler case is not thrown out of line with the middle ring on the bobbin.

Turn the lay back to a point where the feeler tip will just touch bobbin in shuttle. Hook the lifting lever connecting rod in the bottom hole in the lifting lever and the opposite end projecting into the filling feeler guide. Adjust the connecting rod to a point where there will be about $\frac{3}{32}$-inch side play between the end of the rod and the filling feeler blade, as shown in 1, Fig. 51. The lifting lever should be resting at its lowest position when the above adjustment is made. Adjust the filling cam follower trip to a point where its connecting point will be $\frac{1}{8}$-inch back and $\frac{1}{8}$-inch above the top connecting point of the lifting lever, with the lever resting at its lowest point. This setting is shown in 3, Fig 51.

The filling cam follower trip is mounted on the filling cam follower dog, as shown in Fig. 50. The contacting points of these two pieces are made with small corrugations, and due to these ridges and furrows, it is sometimes impossible to secure an accurate setting on the filling cam follower trip and the lifting lever by adjusting the trip alone, because

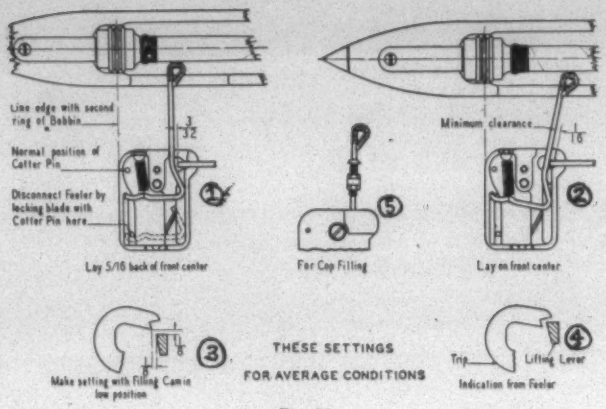
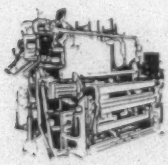


Fig. 51

the ridges will seat themselves between the furrows and when the trip bolt is tightened the trip will be in a fixed rigid position, and this fixed position might not be sufficiently accurate. When this is the case, accurate adjustment can be made by turning the set screw in the starting rod arm, to which the filling feeler slide is attached. This set screw acts as a stop against the front part of the breast beam, for the starting rod finger.

Shown in 5, Fig. 51 is the filling feeler blade equipped with an adjusting screw for use on cop filling. Due to the soft nature of the cops, the feeler blade tip would dig into them and fail to slide. With the adjusting screw head against the shuttle wall, adjust it for minimum clearance between the feeler tip and the cop. The screw head slides against the shuttle wall and actuates the transfer mechanism.

Other parts of the filling motion will be covered in the next article. And much more will be said about these settings when we get a warp on the loom and start weaving cloth and fixing the loom.



LOOM SPEEDS



NARROW looms are operated faster than wide looms; for instance, a loom on 36-inch sheeting will ordinarily be speeded to put in about twice as many picks per minute as a loom on 108-inch sheeting. This does not necessarily mean that the shuttle itself travels faster, for in fact in the instance cited the shuttle in the narrow loom will not cover as many feet per second as the shuttle in the wide loom. In an advertisement a few years ago the Draper Corp. stated that with its 40-inch loom running 192 picks per minute the shuttle had a velocity of 38 feet per second (equivalent to 25.9 miles per hour), and that with its 90-inch loom running 120 picks per minute the shuttle had a velocity of 42 feet per second (equivalent to 28.6 miles per hour).

The shuttle works intermittently, coming to a full stop at the end of each pick, so the actual miles covered by the shuttle in an hour is less than half of the average miles per hour while in flight. For instance, in the case of the 40-inch loom above, taking the "throw" of the 16½-inch shuttle, that is the distance covered by it each pick, to be 69½ inches, the total distance covered by it in an hour is 69½ (inches) times 192 (picks per minute) times 60 (minutes in an hour), divided by 12 (inches per foot) and by 5,280 (feet per mile), or 12.6 miles. In the case of the 90-inch loom, taking the throw of the 18½-inch shuttle to be 123½ inches, the total distance covered by it in an hour is 123½ × 120 × 60, divided by 12 × 5,280, or 14.0 miles. The foregoing indicates that in a 40-hour week the shuttle is active less than 19 hours even though the loom may be in operation up to 38 hours.

One of the widest looms in the United States weaves felt cloths up to 550 inches in width for use as pulp-conveyor belts on paper-making machines. The 23-inch shuttle makes 32 picks per minute. With a throw of 594 inches, the distance covered by the shuttle in an hour is 594 × 32 × 60, divided by 32 × 5,280, or 18.0 miles. The average velocity of the shuttle in flight is apparently more than 36 miles per hour.

One of the widest looms ever made was built by a textile machinery firm at Chemnitz, Germany, in 1926 to weave

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heavy felt cloths, for mechanical purposes, up to 23 meters or 905½ inches in width. The 29½-inch shuttle (made of sheet steel and weighing about 20 pounds) made 11 picks per minute; its velocity was stated as ten meters per second (equivalent to about 22.4 miles per hour). Estimating the throw of the shuttle as 960 inches, the distance covered by it in an hour would be 960 × 11 × 60, divided by 12 × 5,280, or 10.0 miles.

The fact that the shuttle efficiency is so much less than the loom efficiency has led to attempts to produce a circular loom in which shuttle and loom efficiency will be the same, and to attempts to produce a so-called shuttleless loom. A Swiss loom of the latter type in 1948 was being perfected by an American firm for mass production.

Although in general the wider the loom the slower its speed in picks per minute, width is the only one of several factors that have to be considered in deciding on the speed at which looms are to be operated; among others are the type of goods, the type of loom, the strength of the yarn, the skill of the weaver and the number of looms per weaver. For some purposes cloth is required as near perfect as possible and in such cases the loom speed is reduced appreciably or else fewer looms given the weaver. Box looms have to be operated slower than similar looms without boxes. Looms making fancy fabrics with the aid of dobby or Jacquard attachments are also operated at reduced speeds. Even on looms of the same type making identical goods from identical material there is variation from mill to mill in the number of picks per minute. The best speed is usually that which gives the lowest weaving cost, and generally this is not the highest speed attainable.

Most American cotton looms are operated at speeds lower than those usual in many foreign countries. It is axiomatic that in a high-wage country the main objective is maximum production per operative while in a low-wage country the main objective is maximum production per machine. United States mills, paying the highest wages in the world, therefore give each weaver as many looms as he can handle; this has meant that the light automatic looms have had to be operated at moderate speeds. Recently, however, there have been perfected much heavier looms which can be operated, without reduction of the number per weaver, at speeds as high as any used abroad. Whereas on staple printcloths, for instance, the American weaver has been operating 50 to 100 looms at 160 to 165 picks per minute, it is probable that in the future he will operate 100 looms at more than 200 picks per minute.

The British are accustomed to high loom speeds. For instance, they have for many years operated their heavy, non-automatic "40-inch calico looms" at 200 to 220 picks per minute. As a rule the British weaver is required to do much extra work (such as battery filling and cloth carrying, and cleaning, oiling, and sweeping), which in the United States is done by lower paid auxiliary workers. The British mills generally use cotton of a somewhat shorter staple and lower grade than would be used by American mills for the same fabrics, and their yarns are weaker as they use warp and filling twist factors of 4.00 and 3.50 against the 4.75 and 3.75 customary here. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the highly skilled British weaver runs only four to six looms. Less than five per cent of the British looms are automatic and on these the usual assignment is only about 20 looms per weaver. Whereas the average American mill is devoted to mass production of a limited number of staple fabrics, the average British mill, catering to world markets, makes short runs of a large variety of fabrics. This fact, together with the expressed preference of the British workers to weave "by the yard, not the acre," and the great amount of money that would be required for the change, militate against any early replacement of non-automatic by automatic looms in the United Kingdom.

The Japanese cotton industry (now small in relation to its pre-war status) is also accustomed to operate its power-driven looms at high speeds. In the small weaving mills operating non-automatic looms on inferior material (mostly short Indian and Chinese cotton) many weavers run only two or three looms. The large spinning and weaving mills, however, in attempting after World War I to extend their export trade to Western countries by making fabrics requiring better and therefore more costly cotton of the American or Egyptian types, found it advisable to supplement their low-wage advantage by adoption of the automatic loom. In the 1930s Japan had more automatic looms than any country other than the United States and it supplanted the United Kingdom as the world's largest exporter of cotton cloth. In some of these mills making 36 to 40-inch plain woven mulls and shirtings from 40s yarns, individual girl weavers were operating, even before 1936, 25 to 30 Toyoda automatic shuttle-changing looms at 210 picks per minute.

Of some 500,000 looms in the cotton and rayon mills of the United States over 95 per cent are automatic. The 40-inch loom accounts for over 40 per cent of the total looms, and for over 50 per cent of the plain one-shuttle automatics. Other principal widths are 36, 44, 42, and 54-inch in the order named.

The loom requirements of American cotton mills are supplied almost entirely by two textile machinery firms, one of which makes plain one-shuttle automatic bobbin-changing looms and the other makes box looms of both the bobbin-changing and shuttle-changing types.

The following table shows the speeds in picks per minute, for looms on medium weight cloths, which were recommended in a Draper catalog published in 1917:

Cloth width in inches	Picks per minute	Cloth width in inches	Picks per minute
28	185 to 190	64	124 to 128
30	180 to 185	68	120 to 124
32	175 to 180	72	116 to 120
34	170 to 175	76	112 to 116
36	165 to 170	80	108 to 112
38	163 to 168	84	104 to 108
40	160 to 165	88	100 to 104
42	154 to 158	90	100 to 104
44	148 to 152	96	96 to 100
46	144 to 148	100	92 to 96
48	140 to 144	104	90 to 94
52	136 to 140	108	88 to 92
56	132 to 136	110	86 to 90
60	128 to 132		

In spite of its age this table seems worth reproducing as affording some indication of the relation of loom speeds to widths. It is interesting to note that in 1948 the bulk of the 40-inch looms, on printcloths at least, are operated at 160 to 165 picks per minute, the speed recommended in 1917. In answer to an inquiry the Draper Corp. wrote that it would not attempt to revise this table, because there are so many variables and so much depends on the particular type of fabric being woven. It forwarded a catalog of its present "X" series of looms which, due to various improvements and particularly to the reduction of vibration by adding weight to the loom frame, can be operated at much higher speeds than Draper looms of older models. The catalog



RUST

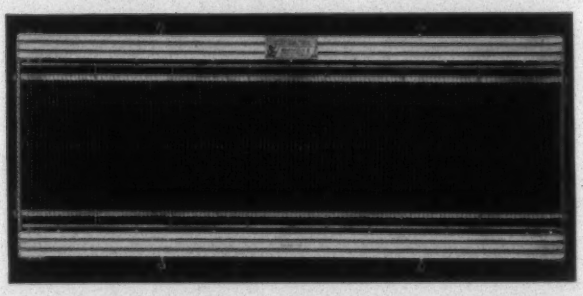
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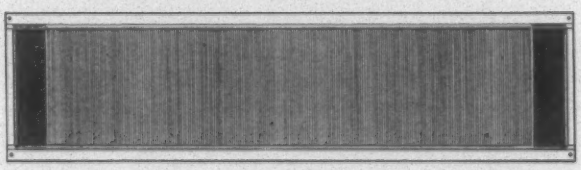
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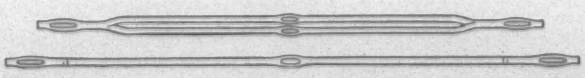
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states that the X-2 model, introduced in 1941, can be run on 40-inch printcloth at from 202 to 224 picks per minute, 100 looms to the weaver.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works states that it builds so many different kinds of looms it is difficult to generalize but the following speeds in picks per minute may be taken as representative for its automatic box looms:

Cloth width in inches	Picks per minute
30, 32, and 36	172 to 182
50 and 54	162 to 172
60	152
72	142
82	134
92	128
120	107

On the basis of data from a large number of American cotton mills, the actual loom speeds (and the looms per weaver) most customary in 1941-44 on some representative cotton cloths were as follows:

No. 2 duck, 22 inches—122 picks per minute (six looms per weaver); No. 2 duck, 36 inches—98 (four looms); No. 8 duck, 22 inches—140 (18 looms); No. 8 duck, 36 inches—130 (18 looms); No. 10 duck, 36 inches—144 (16 looms); No. 10 duck, 72 inches—89 (four looms); Army duck, 28½ to 30½ inches—140 to 160 (25 to 36 looms); single or double filling duck, 29 inches, 8 ounces—150 to 172 (22 to 28 looms).

Osnaburgs, 30 inches, 2.00 to 2.28 yards per pound—154 to 172 (28 to 40 looms); drills, 30 inches, 72x48—160 to 168 (40 to 50 looms); sheetings, 36 and 40 inches—150 to 168 (mostly 32 to 72, some 112, looms).

Wide sheetings: 54 inches—126 to 140 (26 to 50 looms); 63 inches—124 to 130 (24 to 48 looms); 72 inches—116 to 123 (20 to 44 looms); 81 inches—108 to 123 (16 to 41 looms); 90 inches—100 to 121 (16 to 38 looms); 99 inches—94 to 100 (16 to 35 looms); 108 inches—88 to 92 (12 to 32 looms).

Note—Indicative of the wide range from mill to mill is the fact that four mills making 81-inch, 64x64 sheeting of closely similar weights showed: (a) 110 picks per minute (34 looms per weaver); (b) 112 picks (16 looms); (c) 112 picks (41 looms); (d) 114 picks (21 looms).

Cheesecloths, 36 inches—160 to 172 (60 to 153 looms).

Printcloths, 25 to 28 inches—168 to 180 (52 to 104 looms).

Printcloths, 38½ and 39 inches—154 to 170 (50 to 100 looms).

Printcloths, 45 inches—140 to 160 (41 to 74 looms).

Carded broadcloths—154 to 176 (32 to 76 looms).

Combed broadcloths—150 to 170 (10 to 30 looms).

Combed larns, 40 inches, 88x80—155 to 170 (24 to 64 looms); 40 inches, 96x100—150 to 165 (24 to 54 looms); 45 inches, 88x80—140 to 155 (24 to 40 looms).

Combed voiles, 39 inches, 60x52—155 to 165 (24 to 60 looms).

Plain marquisettes, 39½ inches—140 to 150 (16 looms).

Clipped-spot marquisettes, 46 inches—130 to 144 (eight to 16 looms).

Army uniform twills (ply yarns), 40 to 44½ inches—150 to 180 (22 to 32 looms).

Denims and denim stripes, 28½ to 30 inches—170 to 185 (mostly 32 looms).

Note—The foregoing data relate to cloths made on the Model E and similar looms which constituted the bulk of those used in the mills studied. A relatively small number of the looms in these mills were of the Model X type; these were operated at 182 to 206 picks per minute.

During World War II the standard printcloth, 38½ inches, 64x60, 5.35 yards per pound, was ordered changed to 38½ inches, 64x56, 5.50 yards per pound. The new construction was made in huge quantities. Some details of its manufacture in a number of mills are shown below.

Printcloth, 38½ inches wide, 64x56, 5.50 yards per pound:

Details of production by 24 cotton mills in 1944[1]

Mill	Cotton used	Yarns	Looms per weaver	Picks per minute	Loom efficiency	Yards cloth per weaver per week
1	1 5/8"	30s-40s	26	154	90%	4,290
2	1 3/32"	31s-43s	82	156	98%	14,924
3	1 1/16"	30½s-39½s	64	158	90%	10,834
4	1"	31.7s-42s	68	158	86%	11,000
5	1 1/16"	30s-40s	30	160	88%	5,029
6	1 1/16"	31s-42s	54	160	95%	9,771
7	1 1/16"	30s-40s	60	160	90%	10,286
8	1 1/16"	31s-42s	60	160	95%	10,857
9	1 1/16"	31s-40s	64	160	91%	11,093
10	1 1/16"	30s-42s	66	160	95%	11,943
11	1 3/32"	31s-42s	68	160	96%	12,434
12	1 1/16"	31s-38s	72	160	93%	12,754
13	1 1/16"	31s-41½s	72	160	94%	12,891
14	1 1/16"	31s-40s	72	160	96%	13,166
15	1 1/16"	30s-40s	74	160	95%	13,390
16	1 3/32"	30s-40s	92	160	93%	16,297
17	1 1/16"	31s-40s	70	163	91%	12,361
18	1 1/16"	30½s-42.9s	78	165	93%	14,249
19	1 3/32"	30s-40s	80	165	96%	15,086
20a	1 1/16"	30½s-41s	80	165	89%	13,986
21	1 1/16"	30s-42s	80	165	98%	15,400
22	1 3/32"	30½s-39¼s	85	165	99%	16,529
23	21 3/32"	31s-42s	33	182	84%	6,006
24	1 3/32"	30s-42½s	80	194	92%	16,998
20b	1 1/16"	30½s-41s	80	206	87%	17,069

1. Mills 23 and 24 used Model X looms; mill 20 used both E and X looms; all of the other mills shown used only Model E looms. Mill 1 made cloth for small bags and mills 5 and 23 made shadecloth.

2. Mill 23 used 1 3/32nds-inch and 1⅛-inch cotton, mixed half and half, in both warp and filling.

This article is taken, by permission from the Third Edition of CLARK'S WEAVE ROOM CALCULATIONS, by W. A. Graham Clark ($5, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte 1, N. C.)

Bibliography On Serviceability Of Fabrics

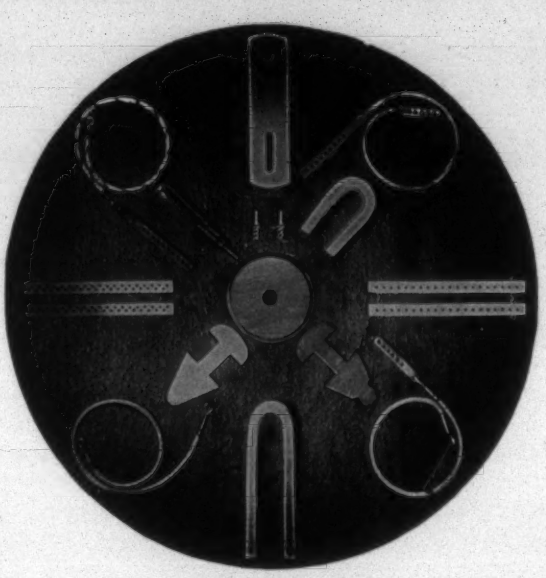
The serviceability of fabrics is the subject of a technical bibliography just released to the public through the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The bibliography, prepared by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Corps Technical Library, provides descriptive references on 168 studies, encompassing both field deterioration tests and laboratory investigations of wear and abrasion. Materials included cover the period 1936-1949. An author index is included.

PB 110 281, *The Serviceability of Fabrics*, 54 pages, sells for $1.50. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 22, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

The next general meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will cover warp preparation, slashing, weaving and related subjects. The executive committee of the group met in August to draw up a questionnaire for the meeting. It compiled this questionnaire largely from a list of inquiries relating to those subjects sent in by Georgia mill men and associate members of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

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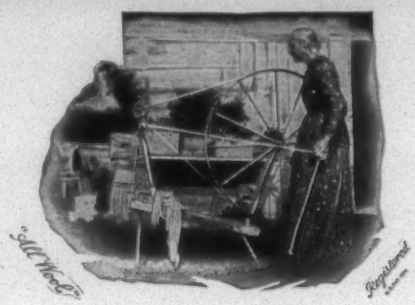


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Stripping Color From Textiles

By IRVING TEPLITZ

THE application of dyestuffs on textiles is the serious business of the dyer and is governed by many diverse factors. Even more serious is the removal of dyestuffs from textiles, better known as stripping of color. If the goods are improperly scoured or improperly desized, the dye must be removed, as well as in the more frequent instance where the dyeing is unlevel, streaky or blotchy. Sometimes the dyer is asked to redye goods; this might involve the stripping of color as an intermediate step. The dyer does not guarantee redyes and the customer has all the responsibility, as a matter of custom and trade practice; in the case where the dyeing is at fault, the responsibility is the dyer's, and at best, is a difficult situation.

When the dyeing is uneven, the dyer may strip and redye into black and navy, or just redye into black or navy, and thus save time, money, and avoid the probability of more serious trouble arising out of prolonged handling of the goods; the commission dyer may not be given this leeway, or he may wish to save the remedy of redyeing into black or navy as a last resort. The dyer may or may not be responsible for unlevel dyeing; however, if he is in the middle of the dyeing operation, he must strip the goods and later ascertain if he is at fault.

In one instance, after having handled two streaky lots to no avail, the dyer learned that the cotton goods contained a percentage of aralac yarn which the customer thought was an unimportant fact; the dyer was in a position to act once he knew of the presence of aralac and the fault of the streaky dyeing was not his.

Unlevel dyeing may result from the use of a combination of poorly selected dyestuffs, the improper application of dyestuffs, errors performed by the machine operator, and in some cases, can be ascribed to causes which remain a mystery forever. Stripping is the necessary surgical operation to save the patient's life and often must be performed instantly and because of an emergency. Most literature regarding dyehouse operation skips over or mentions the subject of stripping very briefly, and dyers hesitate to speak about it as does the doctor regarding the number of patients who have died under his care; without doubt, it is a subject which needs more light cast on it.

A laboratory check is a must in the instance where stripping of color is to be carried out on a textile. The type of dyestuff used may be known, but its reaction to a stripping agent probably is not, especially where more than one dyestuff has been used to achieve the color; further, there is the matter of selecting the proper stripping agent or proper combination of agents. Sometimes the laboratory check is not the whole story and the true situation is revealed when the actual plant run is made. The writer was asked by a customer to redye a bright red cotton fabric into black. As it was believed that the red would provide an unattractive base for a black, which properly should have a green or blue base, the fabric was stripped in the laboratory. It was revealed that the red was a developed color and that the base was a pleasant yellow. The customer was shown the yellow and approved, as it made the cloth more merchantable than would black. The cloth was stripped from red to yellow and put through the dryer. In taking the cloth off the dryer, the machine operator noticed the presence of small blue blotches on the cloth and called it to the dyer's attention. The dyer spent an unpleasant minute examining the dried cloth until he saw that in some places of the goods there was an intact blue print and that the blue blotches were mutilations of the print regularly spaced. Obviously, the cloth had been printed at one time, and later redyed into red so as to hide the print. The goods had to be redyed into black; however, the yellow base proved more satisfactory for this color than would have been the case had the red color been left into the goods. In stripping, it is important to ascertain the fiber content of the goods, as the presence of acetate, wool, silk or other fiber in a blend will govern the method of stripping and the choice of acid or alkaline stripping procedure.

Redyes are usually from lighter to darker colors; in the case of redyes from darker to lighter color, the problem of residual color arises: the simple case is when the color is totally removed by stripping and provides a white base; more frequently, some color is left after stripping, either a pastel shade of the original color or a new color altogether. A red color might strip to yellow thus making possible the achievement of a redye of green, aqua or similar type pastel shades. In some cases, it is possible to follow the use of one stripping agent with a different stripping agent and thus remove the residual color of the first stripping operation. Hence, a copen blue on cotton may be stripped to a pastel blue by means of hydrosulphite, and the pastel blue might be removed by hypochlorite bleach to leave the cloth white; perhaps, hydrosulphite would not strip the copen blue so that a stripping of hypochlorite bleach would bring the cloth to a pastel blue, which would be reduced to a still lighter pastel by a potassium permangante-sodium bisulfite treatment. The question of the desirability of using two different stripping agents on the fiber with possible resultant weakening, harshening or tendering the cloth must be resolved; the color must be removed yet with minimum injury or effect on the cloth.

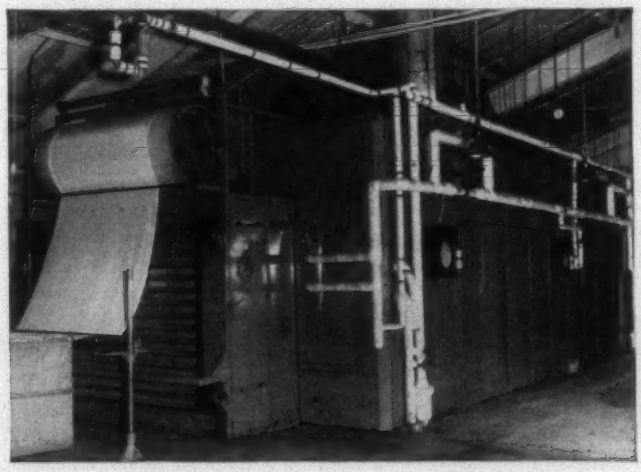
The redyeing of cloth into different shades is interesting to the dyer because of the many possibilities offered. It is preferable to redye the cloth into brown, dark green or maroon rather than black or navy without stripping the cloth, that is, by applying a new combination of dyes on the base color. In such instance, the final alternative of black or navy is still to be had if needed. Stripping and

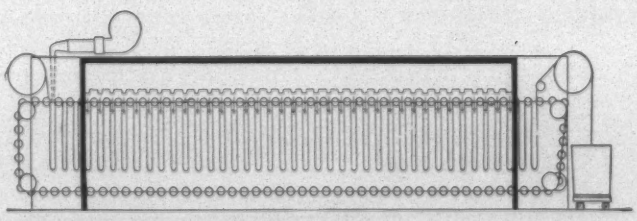
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If you are engaged in drying washed dye house goods, toweling, or curing fabrics of the spun rayon type—it will pay you to investigate the Proctor Loop Dryer.

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redying into new shades may result in tendering the goods or harshening the hand, or may bring the additional problem of residual color or lastly, the situation may be one where the color does not strip or does not strip well. Lastly, the question becomes one of the choice of stripping agents and stripping methods.

Fundamentally, stripping is either an oxidation or reduction process, hence, in this respect, very much like bleachin. Generally, any bleaching process which is suitable to a particular textile fiber is satisfactory for stripping, and if the bleaching method does not give a full strip, it should give a partial strip. Hence, the knowledge of bleaching is half the knowledge regarding the stripping of color from textiles. From the non-chemical or mechanical point of view, stripping is related to the phenomena of migration of dyestuffs, which is the movement of dyestuffs from the dyebath onto the fiber and from the fiber back into the dyebath. In the case of streaky dyeing of cotton goods, prolonged boiling of the goods may aid the migration of dye and thus level the goods. A soda ash or soap bath at the boil may lighten the shade of direct dyed cotton goods. The addition of white goods in a dyebath containing streaky goods, either cotton or wool, will tend to level the dyed goods, and some of the color will leave the dyed goods and go on the white goods. Glauber's salt in small amounts is used to slow or retard the dyeing of wool. In 30 to 40 per cent concentration, Glauber's salt will strip many acid dyes from wool goods. However, it is well to remember that those dyes which level easily have excellent migration powers, hence the dyes which are apt to dye unevenly (presenting stripping problems) are those dyes which have poor migratory properties. Before actual stripping is resorted to, the dyer should try leveling of the color by prolonging the boil or the use of methods based on the principle of migration of dyes. Stripping should be done after all means of leveling the color has been tried as it represents a waste of dyestuff and the dropping of the bath containing dyestuff. In some cases of acid dyes on wool fabrics, it is possible to strip the goods by rendering the bath mildly alkaline; it might be possible to strip in this instance without wasting dyestuff and dropping of the bath by changing the bath to alkaline and after the goods have been stripped to neutralize and then render the bath acidic.

The fundamental characteristics of the textile fiber govern the stripping operation: wool is dissolved by five per cent caustic soda bath at the boil for an hour; the use of alkalis or alkaline baths will saponify acetate; misuse of hypochlorite solutions will tender cotton to a point that it will fall apart when dried, hence the textile fiber dictates the use of acid or alkaline procedures, the amount of stripping agent and the temperature and time of the stripping bath. Cotton may be subjected to strong alkali solutions at the boil while viscose rayon and bemberg must be subjected to milder alkaline solutions at temperatures below the boil. While the temptation in stripping operations is to hurry it along and get it over with, a three per cent concentration at 180° F. for an hour is to be preferred over a five per cent concentration at 212° F. for a half hour, the consideration being to maintain the integrity of the textile fiber and not to debase or change it. Hence, good stripping procedure dictates the use of additions of stripping agent, to use three per cent, and then if that is ineffectual, to add two per cent, rather than start with five per cent concentration of material.

The usual method of stripping cotton goods is to enter the goods, raise the bath temperature to 100 to 120° F., add 1½ to two per cent soda ash by weight of the goods and run for several minutes. Sodium hydrosulphite, two to three per cent by weight of goods is then scattered into the bath and the goods are run for several more minutes. The temperature of the bath is then brought to the boil, say in 30 minutes, and the boiling is continued until stripping is completed, say 30 to 60 minutes. If additions of hydrosulphite are made to the bath, the steam should be shut off at this time. Bleaching with chlorine (sodium hypochlorite solution), hydrogen peroxide or with potassium permanganate-sodium bisulfite may be used either alone or to supplement the above method; the bleaching method of stripping may need a lesser amount of chemicals than used in usual bleaching. Samples should be taken from the stripped material, dried and then examined for residual color; material which looks white when wet may reveal a slight residue of color when dried.

Sodium hydrosulphite may be used in stripping viscose, bemberg, silk and nylon, but other materials are safer to use on these fibers. If sodium hydrosulphite is used for stripping these fibers, the baths should be weakly alkaline and boiling temperatures should be avoided; the bath should be held to 160° F. In stripping, the use of a good wetting agent is recommended as it facilitates the operation, particularly in the case of those stripping agents which have limited solubility in water. The wetting agent helps make the stripping uniform; streaky stripping is as undesirable as streaky dyeing. After all stripping operations, the goods should be washed well, and better yet, as the strong alkaline or acid bath used will tend to leave the goods in an alkaline or acid condition, the goods should be neutralized: acetic acid for alkaline stripping and sodium carbonate or ammonia for acid stripping.

Zinc hydrosulfite is used so as to avoid alkaline baths in stripping cotton, viscose, wool and silk in a neutral to slightly acid bath of acetic acid; from three to six per cent of material may be used, with the temperature of the bath raised to 160 to 180° F., and run 30 minutes or so, depending upon the depth of shade and type of color. Zinc sulfoxylate formaldehyde is used in stripping wool, acetate, nylon, and discharge printing on acetate fabrics. The bath is acid, 3.2 to 3.5 pH, with three to five per cent agent used, and the range of bath temperature is 180 to 212° F.

Stripping of Vat Dyes

The stripping of vat dyes is a difficult operation because in reversing the reduction-oxidation process of the dyeing process, prolonged stripping will cause the reduced dyestuff to dye the goods again; in part, this may be due to the tendency of some vat dyes to re-oxidize too readily back onto the fiber. A retardant such as a synthetic detergent or protective colloid should be added to the stripping bath so as to inhibit the redyeing of the vat dye on the fabric. Some of the military shades dyed with vats do not strip well and can be redyed into only medium or heavy shades. The stripping of vat dyes is an unwelcome job for the dyer and is fraught with pitfalls. One recommended procedure is as follows: per 100 pounds of material, use five pounds Du Pont Retarder L V Paste, six pounds caustic soda, and ten pounds hydrosulphite concentration for one hour at 200° F. Rinse the goods thoroughly and bleach for one hour at 80° F. in a sodium hypochlorite solution containing 0.2 per

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cent available chlorine. Rinse, antichlor, rinse and dry or redye. Vat dyes cannot be stripped from wool or silk due to the amount of alkali required; it might be stripped (and might not be) in mild baths at temepratures which are below 140° F.

Textone, a sodium chlorite product, has been used for stripping nylon with successful results. Formic acid, sodium chlorite and a detergent are used for partial stripping of nylon, while for complete stripping, a two-bath procedure is used: acetic acid, zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate and detergent used in the first stage, followed by a second stage sodium chlorite stripping.

The stripping of dyes applied by some of the newer dyeing developments such as Vatcraft process of vats by special atomic research chemicals and a photochemical method of dyeing and a recent Du Pont dyeing procedure of incorporating dye into nylon, Orlon, and Fiber V near the melting point of the fiber, may bring some new methods of stripping; however, on this, we will have to await further developments of the dyeing process.

Maintenance, Engineering & Handling

Materials Handling In The Textile Industry

By S. R. BROOKSHIRE, Engineering Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C.

FOR maximum speed and economy in manufacturing operations, the controlled flow of materials by mechanized handling plays quite as important a part as presses, dies, lathes and jigs do in the heavy industries. Now, it must be admitted that the heavy industries have led the parade in the adoption and development of mechanized materials handling. Modern methods of mechanical materials handling are no less important, however, in the textile industry, where approximately 40 per cent of the manufacturing costs are costs of handling. It has been estimated that each ton of finished cloth represents 20 tons of material moved during the manufacturing and finishing processes, from the raw stock to the finished goods. The costs of the finished goods are, therefore, in direct ratio to the cost of handling through manufacturing processes, storage and distribution. Handling increases the costs of goods but adds nothing to their value. It's always open season for hunting ways and means of cutting manufacturing costs by reducing the costs of handling materials.

Generally speaking, horsepower is cheaper than manpower in the movement of materials. Horsepower applied to mechanical handling is—if reasonable precautions are taken—much safer than manual handling. Hence, in considering this subject, we are gunning double barrel, at once and the same time, at both economic waste and safety hazards. The cost of mechanized materials handling must be justified to management on the basis of the return on the investment (which is to say on the labor saved), on the basis of safety, on the basis of over-all efficiency, or perhaps on a combination of the three.

Labor savings are computed, of course, by mathematics. Present handling methods cost so much, as determined by time study. The direct savings in labor by employing mechanized equipment saves so much, which is easily determined. Against this savings must be figured the interest on the investment plus maintenance and depreciation to get the net savings, or return on the investment.

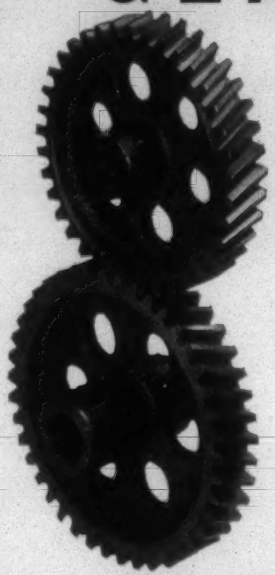
When figuring the cost of manual handling, do not overlook the hidden costs. These hidden costs to the company are in federal old age benefits, unemployment tax, workmen's compensation, insurance, employer's contributions to pension funds, paid vacations, overtime, non-productive time, supervision, payroll bookkeeping costs, etc. You will agree that this is quite a parade of overhead costs. Cost accountants say that these hidden costs in old-style manual methods of materials handling frequently increase the payroll costs by as much as 40 to 50 per cent. Thus if an employee is paid $2,000 per year in wages, his cost to the company is $2,800 to $3,000.

I mentioned the justification of mechanized handling equipment on the basis of safety. Our safety codes are becoming more and more stringent, and rightly so. Mechanical lifting and movement can and does eliminate many labor hazards, and often is bought chiefly for that purpose. We can see the importance of mechanizing for safety when we consider that improper materials handling practices cause one out of every four industrial accidents, the cost of which runs into thousands of lives and millions of dollars annually. Statistics show that a great majority of the principal causes of disabling injuries incurred by workers in materials handling accidents are due to manual handling practices. Strains and sprains are the most common injuries.

One thing is certain, whenever there is unnecessary manual handling, there is unnecessary exposure to handling accidents. Modern methods of mechanized materials handling not only reduce the number of handlings and the number of exposures to handling accidents, but it also to a large measure eliminates hand lifting, pushing and piling, which are the chief causes of handling accidents. And so with mechanized handling it is possible to reduce the accident rate and at the same time save handling costs. Also as mentioned, mechanical handling equipment can often be justified on the basis of over-all efficiency, particularly when the flow of materials can be regulated and synchronized

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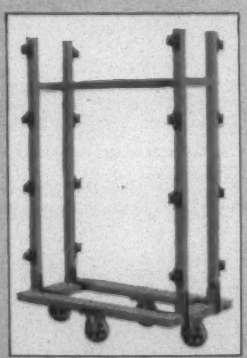


Fig. 310 Lap Truck

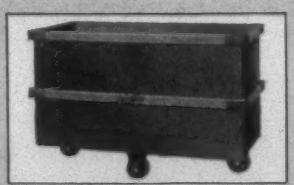


Fig. 870 Box Truck



Fig. 360 Baling Press Truck

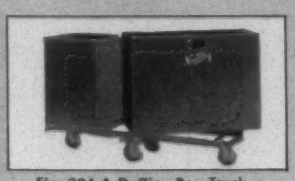


Fig. 304-A Doffing Box Truck



Fig. 88-5XRF Caster With Thread Guard



Fig. R10HDW Rubber Tired Wheel

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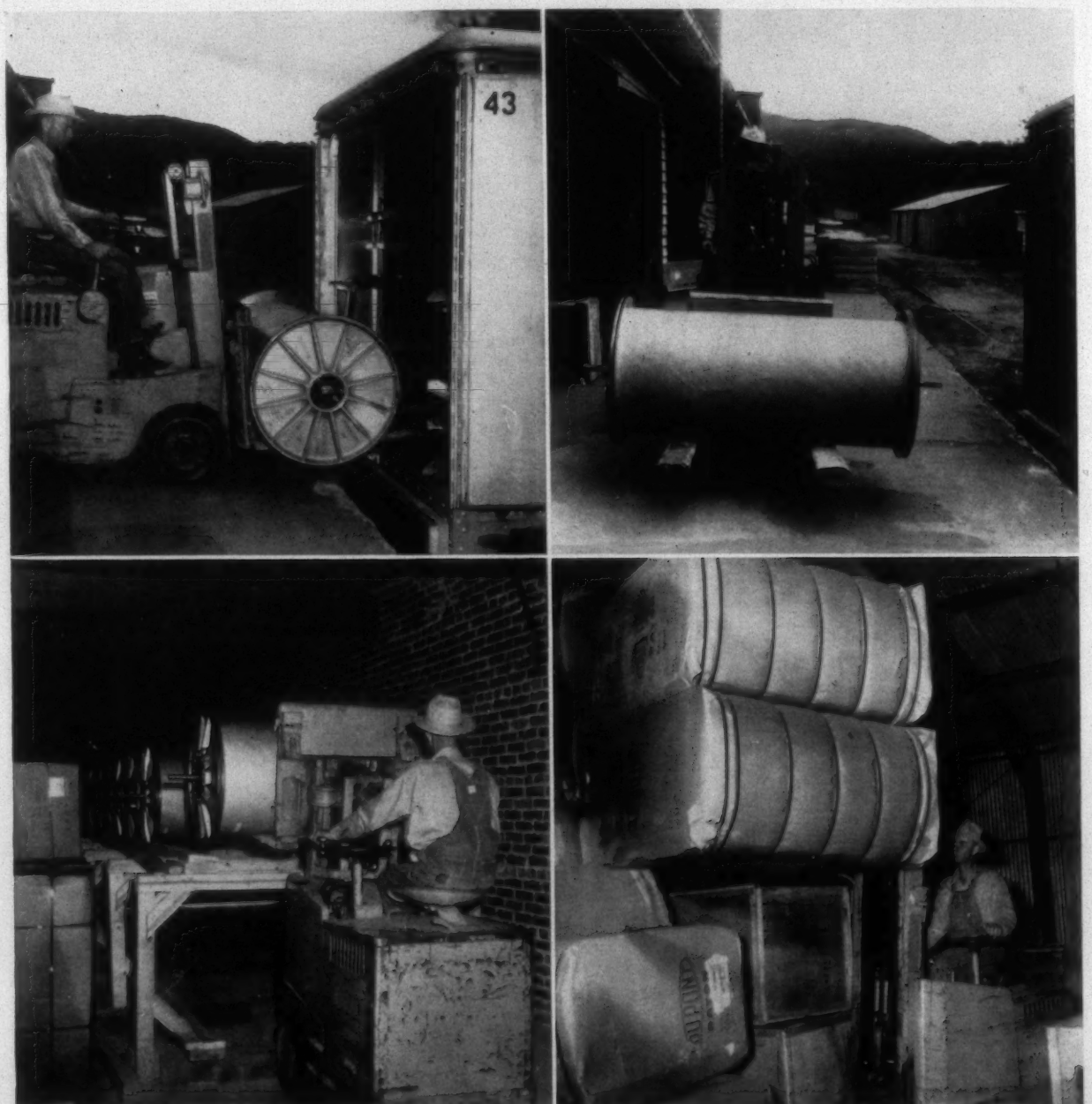
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with production machinery. We don't like the term, but this is sometimes called pace-setting. Improved efficiency is a better description.

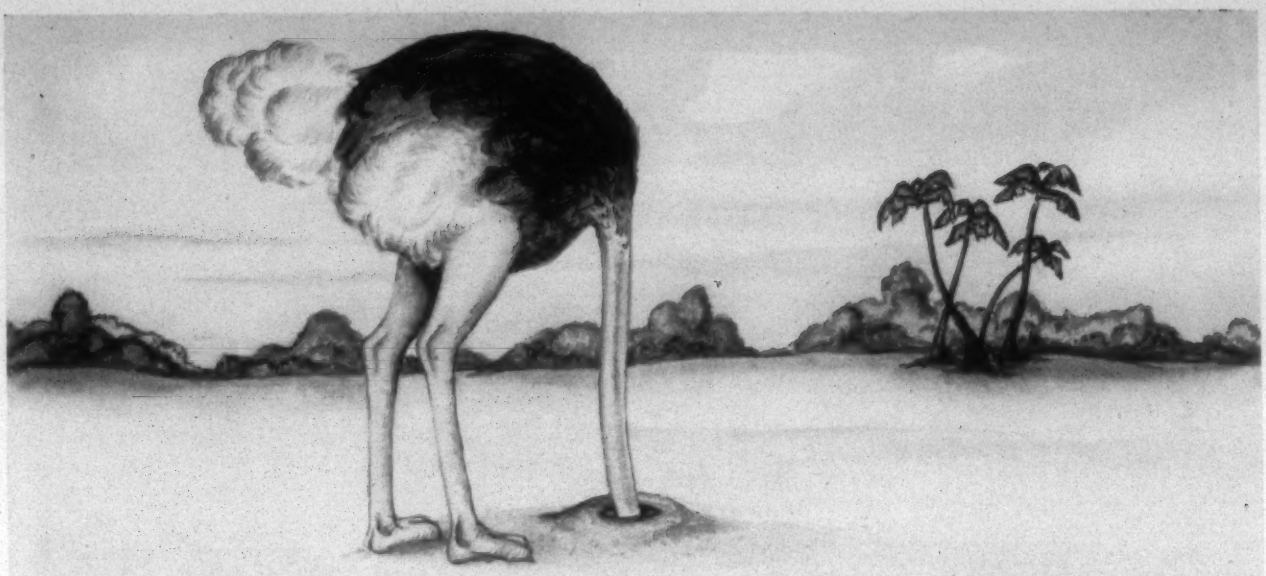
Now there are many types of mechanical materials handling equipment, just as there are many diversified applications or needs. The success of each depends upon correct analysis and careful engineering application, whether it be a hand truck or a complicated conveyor. Sometimes there are several ways of doing a job and then the problem is to find the best way, considering both costs and results to be expected. Every thorough materials handling survey should take cognizance of the nature of the commodity to be handled, whether bulk or package, size, weight, quantity, building conditions, processes, speed of operations, and flow of materials. These factors are general, others will present themselves as individual problems are taken under consideration.

I think it well to point out that securing the biggest return on any materials handling equipment may be dependent on the manufacturer's ability to interpret your needs and adapt his equipment to special needs in your plant. Frequently the efficiency of a system is doubled or tripled by special attachments or adaptations made in standard equipment. The engineering service offered by the handling equipment



At upper left, beams of rayon yarn are easily and efficiently handled at the gray goods plant of the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co. by means of storage battery-powered industrial trucks. Here a 1,000-pound capacity fork truck moves from the interior of a highway trailer with an 850-pound beam of rayon yarn. *At upper right*, the beam, carried on the forks of a battery-powered truck is moved along the unloading platform towards the storehouse area of the plant. Note the special padded sleeves, or "shoes" on the truck's forks. These "shoes" devised by plant engineers and made of soft scrap material, prevent damage to the contents of the beam.

Special storage rack *(lower left)* is used in warehouse area at Marion Mfg. Co. for holding beams of rayon yarn. Through use of storage battery-powered fork truck these beams are placed on, or removed from, storage rack without damage, and in considerably less time than under previous manual methods prevailing at the plant. *At lower right*, bales of rayon staple (weight of single bale 590 pounds) are tiered, two at a time, in warehouse area by means of storage battery-powered fork truck. Cases of yarn, shown in background under elevated bales, also are handled by fork truck. These cases weigh 400 to 450 pounds each.



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manufacturer may have, therefore, a direct bearing on the success of the system. It is, therefore, logical to assume that experience is the greatest asset any manufacturer of materials handling equipment, or his representative, can have, and should be given consideration in the purchase of handling equipment.

It would be virtually impossible to catalog in a few minutes all of the types of materials handling equipment, which range from the lowly floor truck to the finest of automatic dispatch systems. If time permitted, the lack of standard nomenclature would be a hindrance. For example, a lift-truck is sometimes called a jack-lift, a transveyor, or even a lizzard. Very often a single plant will find uses for a dozen or more different types of handling equipment, such as floor trucks, hand lift trucks, portable elevators, electric trucks, cranes, tramrail systems, conveyors, chutes, etc. Each should be integrated into a general plan in order to achieve a smoother flow of materials, increased output, lower manufacturing costs, and a better safety record.

The logical place to start is in the warehouse, and we should consider the receiving and storage of raw stock, whether cotton, wool or synthetic fiber, which is both bulky and heavy. If the warehouse units are single story with high ceilings (and such are more adaptable to materials handling), we have the problem of both transportation and tiering. Three solutions suggest themselves. The first would be the use of two wheel hand trucks and portable (hand or electric) elevators, which requires a great deal of hand labor, but still less than manual stacking. A second solution would be overhead track or conveyor, which has the advantage of being a fixed system and is usually difficult to justify as an investment because the operation is irregular and often infrequent. A third solution, which I personally favor—providing the floors are substantial—is the adoption of power trucks. Tractors with trains of trailers can be employed if the haul is long, or ramps are involved. Telescoping high-lift fork trucks can be used for tiering the bales without pallets. This system is flexible and fast and reduces hand labor to a minimum.

This third solution has another advantage. When not required for handling raw stock, the power truck equipment can be used for handling starches, dyes, finished goods, et cetera, around the plant, or even for maintenance jobs. The fork truck, which handles with equal facility unit loads of boxes, bags, bales or barrels, is in my opinion the most flexible single piece of materials handling equipment on the market, and there is hardly a textile plant that cannot use at least one of them to advantage.

The next step in manufacturing sequence from the warehouse, for the mill doing raw stock dyeing, is the dyehouse. Here, in the modern mill, motor driven tramrail cranes have supplanted the old I-beam hand-move cranes of yesteryear. From the picker room to the cards the lap is still handled in a great many mills on special lap trucks, although there is an application here, particularly if distance is involved, to employ tramrail or trolley driven overhead conveyors. The adoption of conveyors for lap handling is much more simple, however, if the laps are all alike and no selectivity is involved.

Of tremendous importance in most mills is the job of handling yarn, both filling and warp, through the processes of spinning, spooling, warping, slashing and weaving. Distance handling and storage between processes complicate the problem and accentuate the need for efficient mechanized equipment. No single criterion or pattern can be given, as much depends on individual plant layout. The solution may be in the adoption of belt conveyors, power trucks, tramrail track bridge systems, automatic dispatch systems, or even a combination of all these.

In general, of course, yarn on quills, bobbins or cones is best handled in boxes, or in box trucks, or in bulk on conveyors. Conveyors are also quite adaptable to the handling of empty quills and bobbins in bulk. For example, a horizontal belt conveyor can be placed immediately under a Barber-Colman spooler, receiving the empty bobbins at either discharge end of spooler and discharging them on to an inclined cleated belt conveyor which conveys them to bin storage on any floor above. Similar conveyors are used for handling empty quills from quill strippers back to spinning room storage.

Section and loom beams are most successfully and safely handled on overhead tramrail track systems, which may be single rail, cranes, interlocking bridges, or automatic dispatch. Track scales not only simplify the weighing operation but also preclude the possibility of oversight in taking a weight, since each load must pass over the scale in the fixed route. The overhead handling of loom beams in the weave room permits the use of larger beam heads, toward which there is a definite trend, with narrow aisles because the load is handled overhead and not through the aisles.

Now that we are in the weave room, the next problem is cloth handling, and for some reason the cloth room is often some distance away. Generally speaking, the cloth should be accumulated in given areas and carried from the weave room by either power trucks, conveyors, or Tramrail, depending upon plant layout, volume and distance to be conveyed.

Greatest results can be accomplished in the adoption of materials handling equipment by survey method; which is to say, by engineering application based on sound technical knowledge, experience, and careful study of the problem at hand in relation to building conditions and manufacturing processes.

Textile Sessions To Feature A.S.M.E. Parley

The American Socitey of Mechanical Engineers will hold its Fall meeting in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 19-21 at the Hotel Sheraton.

Appropriate to the New England locale, there will be four textile sessions. Topics to be covered at these sessions include plastics in the textile industry, industrial applications for nylon plastics, basic distribution of cost dollar in textile manufacturing, site selection and construction of worsted and woolen mills for low cost operation, production crimping of natural fibers and the construction of modern cotton and rayon mills.

Problems of conversion from coal firing to oil firing will be discussed at a combined fuels and power session. The safety, management and materials handling divisions of the society will co-operate to sponsor a technical session. Papers to be presented at the session will deal with building safety into textile machinery, dust hazards relative to grinding operations and the declining accident rate due to substituting machines for men in materials handling operations.

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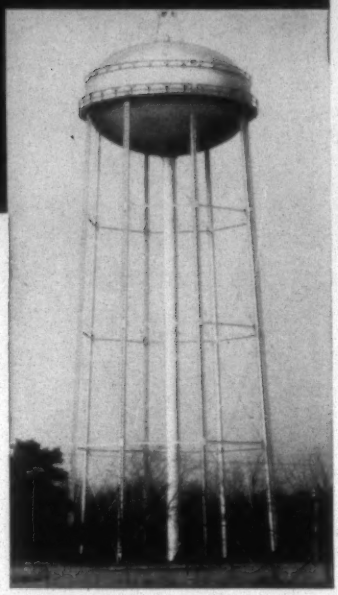
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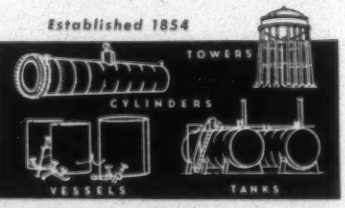


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Jack Gibson, 900 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Raymond E. Henderson, formerly manager of the gray mills of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has been named general superintendent of all Dan River plants; R. M. Stephens, superintendent of the Riverside Division, has been named assistant general superintendent to assist Mr. Henderson; and W. H. Spencer, Jr., formerly assistant superintendent of the Riverside Division, has been named superintendent to succeed Mr. Stephens. . . . W. W. Lufkin, Jr., who made his headquarters in New York, last month resigned as vice-president and general sales manager of Dan River Mills. Mr. Lufkin also resigned from the board of directors of G. A. Stafford & Co., export subsidiary of the mills, thus terminating all affiliations with the firm. . . . James G. Gordon, who joined Dan River in 1949 after having been associated with Hesslein & Co. for 20 years, has been appointed merchandise manager of the dress goods division.



F. Robbins Lowe, left, and Malcolm D. Shaffner have been elected vice-presidents of Saco-Lowell Shops. Mr. Lowe was made Southern agent for the firm in 1949, succeeding the late Walter Gayle, and as vice-president will be in charge of sales in the Southern territory. Prior to joining Saco-Lowell Mr. Lowe was associated with Washington Mills Co., Fries, Va.; Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills; Alabama Mills, Inc., Fayette, Ala.; and Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C. . . . Mr. Shaffner, a graduate of Yale University, joined Saco-Lowell in 1933 and in 1945 was elected treasurer after having previously served as assistant secretary, secretary, and assistant treasurer.

Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research for the National Cotton Council of America, left July 28 for an inspection tour of leading textile research centers in Europe. The Cotton Council official will first visit the Shirley Institute near Manchester, England, and will then visit similar organizations in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland. The purpose of Dr. Smith's trip is to ascertain the progress and effectiveness of European textile research programs. The extent to which research results are actually utilized in mills will receive particular attention. Dr. Smith will also check on research efforts being made abroad on specific research projects such as processing techniques, quality improvements and new textile machinery developments. He will report his findings to the U. S. textile industry following his return to Washington this month. Dr. Smith and George Buck, also of the National Cotton Council, recently were appointed collaborators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry to assist in planning a more effective research program on the utilization of cotton.



Harold F. Dicks has been named manager of the Southern sales office of A. Milne & Co. recently established in Atlanta, Ga., at 735 Spring Street, N. W. Mr. Dicks is a graduate of Georgia Tech and spent five years in the Marine Corps during World War II. A. Milne & Co. for more than 60 years has specialized in fine steels and the new Southern office in Atlanta will enable the firm to better serve its many textile friends in that section. It is planned at a later date to open a warehouse in Atlanta. In the meantime, prompt shipment will be made from Chicago, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia warehouses.

Clarence Barrett has been named superintendent of the Ladlassie Plant of Textron Southern, Inc., at Anderson, S. C. Mr. Barrett succeeds J. Arthur Phillips, who has been made superintendent of Textron's new rayon plant at Williamston, S. C.



John Poda has been named Southern Division purchasing representative for the Duplan Corp. Mr. Poda, who has been employed for 12 years in Duplan's purchasing department at Hazleton, Pa., will after Aug. 1 be located in the Dixie Building, Greensboro, N. C., headquarters for Duplan's Southern Division. The appointment of Mr. Poda marks the first time the corporation has maintained a purchasing department in the South. The new move is aimed at facilitating purchases from local Southern concerns, and improving service for Duplan mills located in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee.

George H. Huguley, formerly superintendent of the Upper Plant of the Kendall Co. at Pelzer, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills, succeeding J. C. Boyce, resigned. . . . It is reported that Joe Jenkins, overseer of carding at Kendall's Mollohon Plant, will become superintendent of the Upper Plant, succeeding Mr. Huguley.

Dr. Warren F. Busse has resigned as technical director at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., and has been succeeded by P. F. Coburn. Prior to joining the institute staff several months ago, Mr. Coburn was manager of a textile plant in Massachusetts.

Lawrence R. Brumby, vice-president in charge of operations for Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., last month completed 30 years with the firm.

D. C. Miner, advertising manager of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia industrial oils manufacturer, and William K. Barclay, Jr., Philadelphia partner of Stein Bros. & Boyce, have been elected to the board of directors of the company.



Clifford B. Denison, who has long been identified with radio, religious and civic activities in Greenville, S. C., last month was appointed director of public relations for the Dunean group of mills, all of which are divisions of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. The group includes 11 plants located at Greenville, Greer, Laurens, Whitmire, Piedmont, Jonesville and Rock Hill, S. C. Mr. Denison assumed his new duties Aug. 1.

Andrew A. Smith has been named personnel superintendent of the Du Pont plant at Waynesboro, Va. Mr. Smith comes to his new post from Du Pont's Alabama Ordnance Works, where he was assistant plant manager.

Clyde C. Hurst has been appointed superintendent of the Carthage Fabrics Corp.'s new filament rayon weaving plant at Carthage, N. C. He formerly was associated with Frank Ix & Sons Virginia Corp. at Charlottesville, Va., as superintendent of weaving.

H. Gordon Smith, vice-president and general manager of U. S. Rubber Co., director of the firm's textile division, last month was elected chairman of the Southern Industrial Relations Conference. Among new directors elected were Basil D. Browder, vice-presi-

dent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and Macon P. Miller, director of industrial and public relations for Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.

Sam R. Planer, president of Piedmont Mill, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been elected president of his local church group, Temple Emanuel, in Gastonia.

Henry H. Stahle has joined the sales force of Wakefield (Mass.) Bearing Corp. (formerly Neveroil Bearing Co.), producer of bearings, bushings and machine parts. Mr. Stahle formerly was purchasing agent for the Atwood Division of Universal Winding Co.

J. P. Hill, Jr., has been made overseer of spinning at Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Inc., succeeding his father who has retired.

R. L. Kelley has been transferred from the Caroleen, N. C., plant of Henrietta Mills to the plant at Cherokee Falls, S. C., where he will be overseer of spinning.

A. J. Corpening, formerly of Irene Mills, Inc., Taylorsville, N. C., is now superintendent of Brookwood Mills at Taylorsville.

Mrs. Julia B. Dixon of Charlotte, N. C., has been named Southern representative for the yarn division of Turner Halsey Co., succeeding the late Laurie C. Dickson, who died June 30 of a heart attack. For the past five years Mrs. Dixon has been working in the office of Mr. Dickson.



C. Jordan Dulin has joined the sales staff in the Charlotte, N. C., office of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. He formerly was a sales representative with the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. at the Greensboro, N. C., office. Mr. Dulin is a graduate of North Carolina State College in textile chemistry and dyeing.

M. T. McDearmid is now general manager and superintendent of Loom-Tex Corp., (the former Du-Court Mills, Inc.) at Kings Mountain, N. C.

John K. Cochran has been appointed general manager of all ten textile mills of the Duplan Corp. He will have his office at Hazleton, Pa., the production headquarters of the company. Mr. Cochran has been chief engineer of the company since he joined it five years ago. Last June he was awarded the Ernest C. Geier Merit Award bronze medal for outstanding achievement as an employee. Previous to joining Duplan he had been with electric light and power public utility companies.

Frank W. Leitner, formerly an engineer with the Graniteville (S. C.) Co., has been appointed a sales engineer for the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. Mr. Leitner, who will be located in the Reliance office in Charlotte, N. C., will act as sales engineer for all Reliance products in North and South Carolina, reporting to Emory G. Orahood, Southeastern district manager whose offices are in Atlanta, Ga. A graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, Mr. Leitner served in a general engineering capacity for Graniteville for three years before joining Reliance.



George W. Mallory has been promoted from a service manager in the Southern area for Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., to sales representative covering Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. . . . E. H. Ely, who has been selling out of the Charlotte, N. C., office for Foster, has been transferred to the home office and will cover New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Benjamin F. Dunton has been appointed assistant purchasing agent at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C. Mr. Dunton joined Fieldcrest in April, 1946, in the engineering department as fire and safety inspector. He has been a member of the purchasing department staff since March, 1949.

Richard D. Wells, director of the quality control department of Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me., since 1946, has been named director of research in addition to his present duties. Mr. Wells replaces Dr. Joseph H. Brant, who resigned as research director July 1 to accept a position with the Toni Division of Gillette Safety Razor Co. Bates Mfg. Co. operates five textile plants in Lewiston, Augusta and Saco, Me.

W. H. Troxler has returned to York (S. C.) Mills, Inc., as general overseer of carding.

E. A. Smyth resigned Aug. 1 as president of Berkeley Mills, Inc., Balfour, N. C. H. T. Rindal continues as mill manager in charge of operations.

Sally Lou Dickert, daughter of Herman A. Dickert, dean of the A. French Textile School at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, was married July 19 to Ariel V. Conlin. . . . Margaret Fitzsimons, daughter of E. Owen Fitzsimons, president of the Carded Yarn Association, Charlotte, N. C., was married July 19 to George W. Brice, Jr.

Walter M. Mitchell, director and Southern division manager of Draper Corp., has been named state chairman of the W. A. Alexander Memorial Committee at Georgia Tech. He will head a fund-raising campaign to build a $1,500,000 athletic building to be erected in memory of Georgia Tech's former football coach and athletic director.

D. B. MacMaster, former secretary of Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., has resigned from the institute staff. Mr. MacMaster previously had vacated the secretaryship to assume charge of publishing a 50-year history of the industry, "Textiles on the March," a project which the institute recently abandoned.

W. M. Dutton has been promoted from general overseer of preparatory at the Vamoco Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Franklinton, N. C., to assistant superintendent of the plant. Mr. Dutton has been succeeded in his former position by J. D. Mode, who had been first shift preparatory overseer. . . . In the rayon spinning division several promotions and transfers have been announced at the Oxford, N. C., plant: Robert Short, formerly general overseer of carding and spinning at Oxford, has been transferred to the Lakedale Plant at Fayetteville, N. C., as general overseer of carding. . . . William L. Johnson, former third shift overseer, has been promoted to the first shift as general overseer. . . . Lonnie Broyal has been promoted from quality man to second hand in twisting and winding on the first shift. . . . Harry Graham has been transferred from overseer of finishing on the first shift to second shift overseer of carding, spinning and finishing. . . . Eddie Viehman has been transferred from overseer on the second shift to the third shift as overseer of carding. spinning and finishing. . . . In the filament throwing and weaving division recent promotions and transfers ininclude: at the Ossipee, N. C., weaving plant Eddie Smith has been promoted from weave second hand to third shift overseer; George Linnens, James Winstead and S. L. Boone all were promoted from loomfixer to second hands; Vernon Jones, to personnel at Ossipee from the Plaid supply room; Don Barham was advanced from office clerk to the planning department and Boyd Somers from soaking packer to shipping and warehouse. . . . At the Bur-Mil Bellemont weaving plant at Burlington, N. C., the transfer of Fred Ashely, first shift overseer, to a new job as third shift overseer at Ossipee, resulted in the following promotions: Riley Wilson, from third to first shift overseer; Hayden Snyder from head loomfixer to third shift overseer; Dermont Chester to head loomfixer; Bill Fowler from warp hanger to loomfixer; Harry Windsor from cloth doffer to warp hanger; Rufus Dale from filling hauler to cloth doffer and Dwight Sharpe from second shift fixer to first shift fixer.

Charles S. Clegg, president and treasurer of Globe Mills Co., Mount Holly, N. C., has been named deputy district governor for Region 3, District 31-B, of Lions International.

E. C. May, formerly of Asheville, N. C., is now night superintendent of Locke Cotton Mills at Concord, N. C.

E. K. Halbach, president of General Dyestuff Corp. from 1930 to 1942, and a veteran of more than 50 years with the firm and its predecessor organizations, retired from activity with the company July 31. Eligible for retirement Jan. 1, 1948, he has been active in an advisory and consulting capacity.

Charles W. Coker, vice-president of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., recently was elected a councilor-at-large by the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

OBITUARIES

Louis E. Fairchild, 81, chairman of the board of Fairchild Publications, died July

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DAMAGED PAGE(S)

OBITUARIES

25 in a Long Island hospital. Surviving are his son, Edgar W. B. Fairchild, vice-president and treasurer of Fairchild Publications, a daughter and two grandchildren.

H. Arthur Ligon, 61, treasurer of the Reeves Bros. group of tertile mills in the Spartanburg, S. C., area, died suddenly July 26. Well-known in Southern textile circles, Mr. Ligon also was active in civic and educational circles, being a past president of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce and for 24 years a member of the board of trustees of Converse College. He was a Mason and a Shriner. Surviving are his wife, two sisters and a brother.

Walter R. Lynch, 46, superintendent of Superior Yarn Mills at East Monbo, N. C., died July 18. Survivors include his wife, a son, his mother, two sisters and a brother.

Oscar G. Parsley, 45, secretary of Belle Vue Mfg. Co. at Hillsboro, N. C., died July 28 following a short illness.

John L. Thomas, 69, retired card room overseer of Belmont, N. C., where he had been associated with various mills for over 30 years, died Aug. 1. Surviving are his wife, three sons, a daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

L. A. Sutherland, master mechanic at the Anderson, S. C., plant of The Abney Mills, died Aug. 7 of burns suffered in an accident at the mill.

Aldridge Henley Vann, 70, former president of Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., died Aug. 4 at Franklinton, N. C., after a lengthy illness. He is survived by four daughters.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

PICKENS, S. C.—Sloan Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for installation of a water distribution system in the Pickens Mill community, to cost an estimated $41,000. The system will include hydrants and a water distribution service for homes in the mill community. The mill has its own filter plant.

YORK, S. C.—Sullivan-Southern Co., producer of narrow fabrics for zippers, has announced plans for a second plant in York which is expected to double the present number of employees and increase the annual payroll to about $200,000. The proposed building will be the same size as the present facility, but since none of its space will be devoted to offices, will accommodate more looms.

BURNSVILLE, N. C. — Construction of foundations for the $1,500,000 nylon and rayon plant of Duplan Corp. here has been completed and work is progressing satisfactorily on the brick, concrete and steel plant which will measure approximately 400 by 300 feet, and which will house 340 looms.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. last month began the sale of 286 company-owned houses to employees. The houses currently are being repaired and repainted.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Employees of Callaway Mills Co. and several civic groups of LaGrange joined last month in observing the birthday anniversary of the late Fuller E. Callaway, founder of the concern.

NEWNAN, GA.—A plant addition at Fullerton Cotton Mills, Inc., which will be used as a new spinning and twisting department, is currently under construction. A total of 5,000 spindles will be installed to produce coarse yarn. The new spinning room will give the plant a total of 15,000 spindles. The expansion program also includes the installation of 15 additional cards to increase the total to 50.

CHERAW, S. C.—Ground was broken late last month for a $125,000 addition to Cheraw Weaving Mills that will provide 2,000 square feet more floor space than does the present plant. The new building will be air conditioned throughout and machinery necessary to put the plant into operation will cost an estimated $250,000.

MCADENVILLE, N. C.—Pharr Yarns, Inc., with authorized capitalization of $500,000, has received a state charter of incorporation to deal in textiles. Incorporators are R. J. Stowe and Daniel Stowe of Belmont, N. C., and W. J. Pharr of McAdenville.

YORK, S. C. — Neely Mills, Inc., was granted a charter July 26 to engage in a general textile manufacturing business; to manufacture and sell cotton, rayon or silk material. Clifford S. Clark is president of the new firm.

JOANNA, S. C.—A safety emblem flag has been raised atop Mill No. 1 of Joanna Cotton Mills to serve employees as a constant reminder of the plant's safety program. When a lost-time accident occurs the flag will be dropped to half-mast for a period of two days.

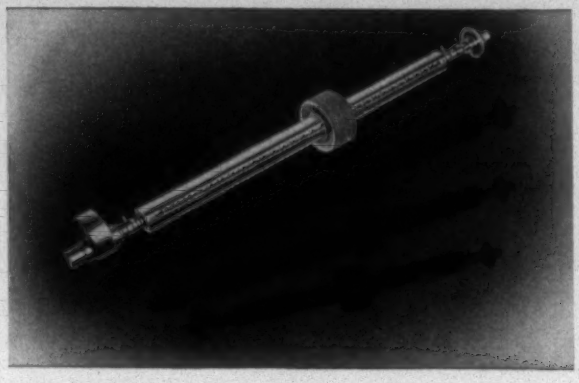
CRAMERTON, N. C. — The Mayflower Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. will get a face-lifting this Fall. In addition to an entire new front, the plant will also be bricked up in the rear, the monitor removed, and a new warehouse built. The entire plant will be air conditioned.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Brandon Division of Abney Mills last month presented service pins to eight employees with more than 45 years of service and 375 others with from 20 to 45 years of service. Presentation of the pins was made at a dinner party honoring the veteran employees.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Drayton Mills last month inaugurated a training course for a select group of employees. The course consists of a review and explanation of company policies and includes practice in the use of various personnel and production forms. The course was offered on all three



ORLON ACRYLIC FIBER is being produced here in Du Pont's new May Plant at Camden, S. C. About 20 acres of the 800-acre plot have been utilized for this unit, which will produce Orlon in the form of continuous multifilament yarn. To the right or west of this unit, Du Pont has started construction on another unit for the production of Orlon staple. The second plant will be approximately twice as large as the present unit, and will employ about 1,000 people.



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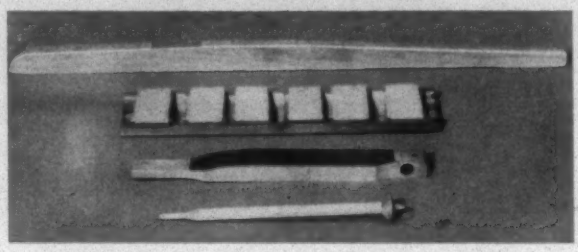
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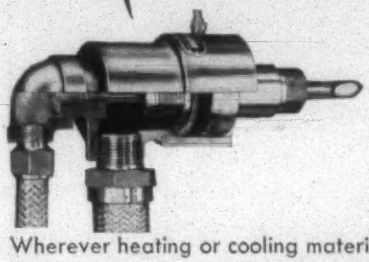
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MILL NEWS

shifts and 47 employees, representing practically every department of the plant, were chosen to attend. M. B. Self, training director, is in charge.

LEXINGTON, N. C. — Wennonah Cotton Mills observed its 64th anniversary Aug. 4 with a banquet for all employees. Service certificates were awarded two employees completing 25 years service, and a larger group completing ten consecutive years.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Olympia Plant of Pacific Mills last month claimed a new plant safety record of 285 days without a lost-time accident. The 1,001 employees, during the period ending July 15, had worked 285 days and 1,415,826 man-hours without a lost-time accident and produced 25,257,653 yards of cloth during that time.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — According to a deed filed here July 22, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. of Salem, Mass., paid $650,000 to the Crescent Corp. for the old Whitney Mill property at Whitney, S. C. The deed covered 100 acres of land, two lots, and the mill plant. The plant has been out of production for a number of years.

WAYNESBORO, VA. — Sardoni Construction Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been awarded the contract for construction of an addition to the Grottoes Plant of the Duplan Corp. here. The addition will provide housing for two horizontal warpers.

SWEETWATER, TENN.—Sweetwater Mills, idle for nearly two years, has been sold to an as yet unidentified Eastern concern. City Attorney W. E. Michael of Sweetwater, who confirmed the report of the sale, stated: "The new owners do not want their names made public yet. They will move out old machinery and install new. They have other plants in operation in the country."

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Bids were received Aug. 1 for construction of an extension to the dyehouse at Piedmont Plush Mills. Architect for the project is J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville.

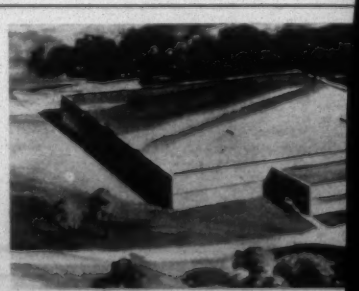
GREENVILLE, S. C. — Residents of the nearby Woodside Mills community voted July 18 to make the area an incorporated municipality. The new town will be called "Woodside, S. C."

NEWNAN, GA. — Officials of American Thread Co. with headquarters at Dalton, Ga., have announced that the company has purchased the buildings and auxiliary equipment formerly occupied by McIntosh Mills at Newnan, where operations were terminated through liquidation about a year ago. No machinery was involved in the transaction, it was stated. No definite date for putting the plant into operation was announced but the company expects to move to Newnan the machinery which has been rendered surplus through the consolidation of operations in its other mills.

CONESTEE, S. C.—Fire July 20 caused damages estimated at between $5,000 to $10,000 at Blackinton Mills, Inc. The blaze is said to have started in the mill's generator and was confined to the generator room. Most of the damage to machinery and stock was caused by smoke.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In order to obtain larger operating quarters, General Mills Co., Inc., New York, has announced plans to move an elastic braid plant to the Stark industrial area here from Alabama. Operations at the new facility are expected to begin in the Fall.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills Co. last month contracted with H & B American Machine Co. for installation at its Lancaster Plant and the Gayle Plant at Chester, S. C., of 60 additional spinning frames, 288 spindles each, equipped with the Springmaid su[illegible]



WORK FOR MAVERICK MILLS, INC., w[illegible] ville, S. C., on the new $4,000,000 fin[illegible] Mills because of its location on White [illegible] plant will look upon its completion late[illegible]

awarded the contract for construction of an addition to the local rayon finishing plant of Clearwater Finishing Co., a subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. The addition, to be 76 by 260 feet, will be entirely for production, and including machinery, will cost about $1,000,000. Officials state the plant's processing capacity will be increased by about 50 per cent.

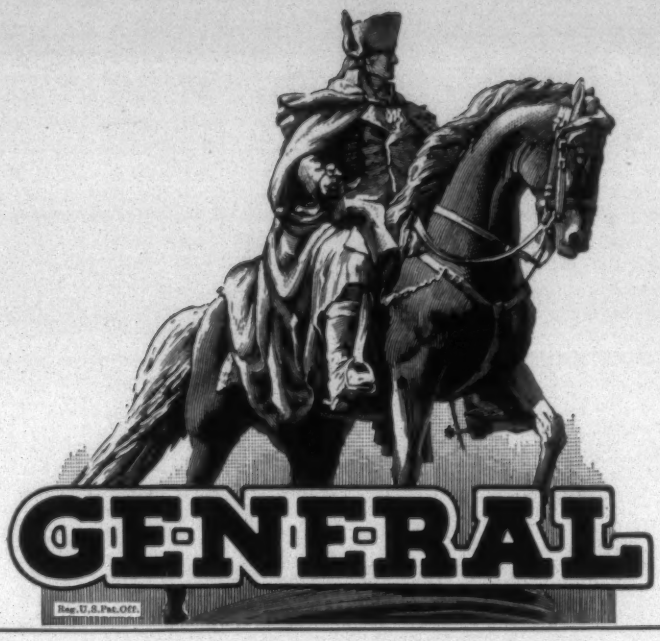
GADSDEN, ALA.—Fifty employees of Sauquoit Spinning Co. in Gadsden who used to live in the company village now own their own homes. And they haven't moved. The village was sold in its entirety to the mill employees in July, according to R. Paul Clarke, resident manager of the mill. When the houses were put up for sale, the tenants were given first chance to buy. Not one of them failed to take advantage of the opportunity, Clarke said. The price was low with a small down payment and ten years to pay, he added. The 50 houses were built in 1928. They were considered necessary then because of the poor transportation facilities between Gadsden and the mill. Today Gadsden has grown up around the village.

BOSTON, MASS. — Earnings of Pacific Mills for the first six months of this year, as reported recently by Henry M. Bliss, president and treasurer, were $3,683,043 or $4.02 per share, after provision of $2,978,500 for income taxes. This compares with a net profit of $1,925,244, or $2.10 per share in the corresponding period of 1949. Sales of $57,344,756 for the current six months period compared with $45,847,311 billed in the corresponding period in 1949.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A new and liberalized group insurance program for the employees of Burlington Mills was announced



MISS NORTH CAROLINA WILL TAKE HOME TOWN PRODUCTS TO MISS AMERICA BEAUTY PAGEANT—Miss Carolyn Edwards of Leaksville, Miss North Carolina of 1950 (standing), will carry a number of home town products with her when she attends the Miss America Beauty Pageant at Atlantic City from Sept. 4 to 10. Fieldcrest Mills at Leaksville-Spray is presenting her a large supply of towels, nylon hosiery, and several evening dresses made of rayon brocade woven in her home town. Miss Edwards is shown with Macon P. Miller, Fieldcrest executive, during a tour of the mills. They are observing the work of a designer, Iris Hudgins.



RODA

High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.

DENDRON

High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

STONEGA

High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

PREMIX

A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

GLENBROOK

The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.

CRITERION COAL

High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

HAMPTON COAL

High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

CROZER

Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.

LYNCO

High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

ANTHRACITE

Hazle Brook—*Premium Lehigh*
Raven Run—*Premium Mahanoy*

Capable engineering personnel and the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assure proper application of one of the above brands and effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

General Coal Company

123 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

BRANCHES:

BLUEFIELD, W. VA. BUFFALO CHARLOTTE, N. C. CINCINNATI
NEW YORK NORFOLK PITTSBURGH

last month by J. C. Cowan, Jr., president. The program consists of improvements in the company's former employee group insurance plan, and it corresponds to a similar program recently established for the company's merchandising personnel in New York and other key cities. To go in effect on August 1, the new program is being explained to 27,000 employees in 73 plants of six states in group meetings and conferences between supervisors and employees. Under the improved program, free benefits provided all Burlington employees will be greatly increased. Dependency benefits, which can be purchased by each employee at a reasonable rate, are increased proportionately. Burlington established the new program after months of careful study of changing economic trends and the needs of employees, Mr. Cowan stated. In the opinion of company management, he said, it will provide much better and more liberal insurance coverage for Burlington's employees than has ever been provided in the past. Briefly, the improved benefits as established will provide increases as follows: in allowances for free hospital room and board for employees and dependents; in allowances for hospital extras such as medicines, X-rays, laboratory fees, etc., for employees and dependents; in surgical benefits for employees and dependents; and will provide new maternity benefits for employees and increased benefits for dependents. All these employee benefits, as in the past, are provided at no cost to the employee. The new program will, on the other hand, add a substantial sum to Burlington's group insurance costs. In addition to free benefits, employees may buy additional life and accident-health insurance for themselves at a reasonable rate, as in the past. They may also purchase the increased hospital maternity and surgical benefits for their dependents at a very low rate. A pamphlet outlining specific details of the insurance program is being distributed to all Burlington Mills employees.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has contracted for use of one of the hangars at Palmer Field here to be used for the inspection of goods produced at the new Stevens' Plant at Kollock, S. C. Approximately 65 persons will be employed at the hangar.

KINGSPORT, TENN. — Tennessee Eastman Corp. is constructing an addition to its plant here for the manufacture of cellulose acetate filament yarn. Production from the new equipment is not expected to be available until next Spring.

ROCKINGHAM, N.C.—Safie Mfg. Co. is constructing a service station for use by company-owned vehicles and by the public. It will include a garage large enough to house the big trailers used by the company.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Inc., recently pledged $15,000 to the Memorial Mission Hospital building fund to dedicate an operating room as a memorial to five employees who died in service in World War II.

WILMINGTON, N. C. —McKoy-Helgerson Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of the $1,750-000 plant here for Woonsocket Falls Mills of Woonsocket, R. I. Installation of machinery and equipment will up the total cost to an estimated $3,500,000. As previously announced, the plant will be a one-story building of brick, concrete and steel construction, approximately 500 by 600 feet in dimension.

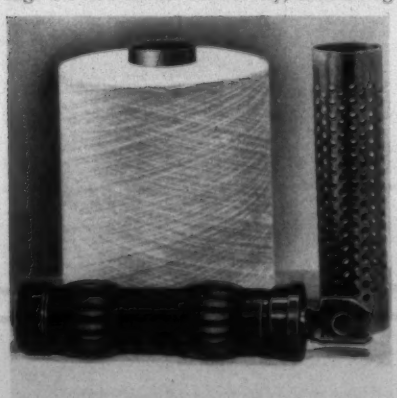
WAYNESBORO, VA.—The acetate research laboratory of the Du Pont Co.'s rayon department at Waynesboro has been named "The Benger Laboratory" in honor of Dr. Ernest B. Benger, former manager of the rayon technical division. One of the country's outstanding scientists and an authority on synthetic textile fibers and packaging films, Dr. Benger retired three years ago on the 30th anniversary of his employment with the company as a research chemist.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – LITERATURE

Foster Develops Spring Holder For Dye Tubes

A new ball bearing spring holder has been developed by Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., for 1⅝-inch dye tubes used on the Foster Model 102 machine. Although these holders have been available for some time for the standard small paper tubes, this is the first time that this type has been furnished for 1⅝-inch dye tubes. The holder is now standard equipment on new Model 102 machines and can be installed to existing old machines. Due to the ball bearings the new holder runs freely, eliminating the drag sometimes occurring with other types of bearings.



It makes for much easier doffing and prevents the damage and distortion from yanking the soft dye package, which is often necessary in doffing from the conventional holder, the firm states. Since the Foster holder turns freely, the dye package can be wound with very light pressure. This results in a softer than usual package, which in turn, assures quick and easy penetration of the dye liquor.

New Sizing Preparation Available From Pontonier

A Swiss product has now been made available for the American weaving trade through Pontonier Chemicals, Inc. of 1800 West Roscoe Street, Chicago 13, Ill. This product, Recoferm, is a natural biological development, a light paste which dissolves very readily in water and acts as a softener and penetrant in connection with starch for cotton and worsted or gelatin for synthetic yarns. It can also be added to any ready-made commercial size preparation.

The effect of Recoferm is said to produce a softer, smoother and more pliable thread which results in a better interlaced fabric. This is especially true in acetate taffetas where it eliminates the much dreaded "tear drops." Warp yarn sized with an addition of Recoferm holds the moisture longer and causes less abrasion going through harness and reed, resulting in less broken ends and in an increase in efficiency.

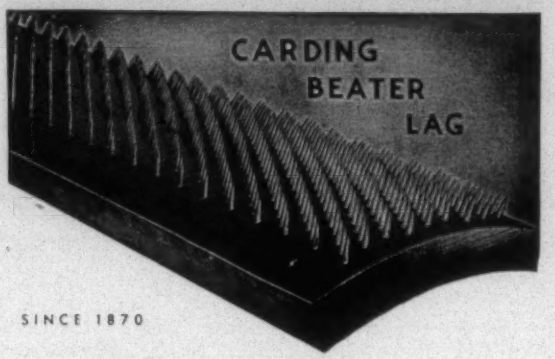
Recoferm does not foam or cause static; it acts as a preservative in stored fabrics. It desizes easily and has no effect on dyeing. The satisfactory results obtained with Recoferm in some of the largest mills in this country is very encouraging, the firm states, and any weaver who wishes to make a trial can receive samples free of charge; the technical staff of Pontonier will assist in working out the most suitable formula for the individual mill.

Rubberized Lug Strap Announced By Lambeth



The Lambrute, a new, durably built, rubberized lug strap with all the advantages common to this type of product, plus extra flexibility for protection of loom parts, has been announced by the Lambeth Rope Corp.,

PINS and LAGS



SINCE 1870

A BIG MODERN PLANT PLUS 80 YEARS of EXPERIENCE

It means that you can speed your production by making use of all the knowledge we have gained on needle-pointed specialties for the preparation of wool and other fibers. In all the field—no plant like this—no such rich fund of experience—no such quality. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

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Double Duty Travelers

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HICKS — AMERICAN — WILSON — U. S. STANDARD

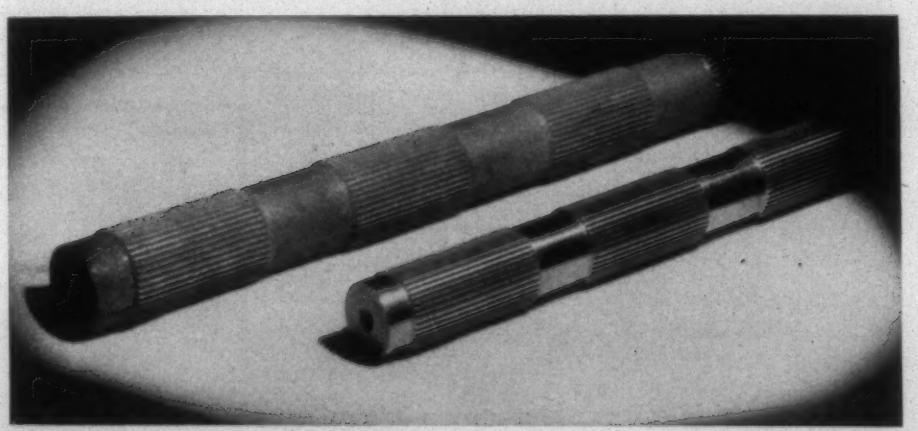
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE

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A NEW CHEMICAL TREATMENT

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We make NEW, to your specifications, any FLUTED ROLL—Lifter Rods—Gears—Trumpets.

A General Mill Repair Service backed by our reputation that makes you Sure of Satisfaction when you . . . . . Phone Gastonia 5-1030 or write:

GASTONIA ROLLER, FLYER & SPINDLE CO.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

New Bedford, Mass. Makers of products for spinning, twisting, spooling and weaving, Lambeth will supply a sample of this new addition to its line on request.

Shell Publishes Booklet On Lubricating Greases

"The Fundamentals of Lubricating Greases and Their Application" in textile machinery are covered graphically and colorfully in a new educational booklet of that title published by Shell Oil Co. The new booklet, which contains no advertising and is available free, is the eleventh and latest in Shell's "Panorama of Lubrication" series, used in industry and schools for more than 15 years. It is printed on heavy, glossy paper and contains 40 pages of text, photographs and drawings, many in color. Language is non-technical throughout.

The basic theme of the booklet is its explanation of the scientific principles that make greases a seperate category of lubricants. They are far more than "thickened oils," the booklet explains. They have distinct and specially-planned qualities that fit them for jobs that oils are not meant to do.

Besides describing the make-up and general character of greases, the booklet discusses the jobs greases can do best and tells how greases are made to do particular jobs. In addition to textile machinery, a seven-page section, containing many illustrations, shows how greases function in anti-friction bearings and centralized lubrication systems. The booklet also explains the practical limitations of greases.

Moore Appoints Sub-Agents For Waukesha Pumps

William J. Moore of Greenville, S. C., Southern sales agent for Waukesha pumps, announces the appointment of Odell Mill Supply Co. and Greenville Textile Supply Co. as his sub-agents on this account in Greensboro, N. C., and Greenville, respectively. Mr. Moore represents in the South, several other well known manufacturers of textile mill equipment, including Edward H. Best & Co., Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Walter L. Parker Co., and Chas. H. Schieren Belting Co. His offices are in the Poinsett Hotel building.

Crawford & Garner Open Supply House In S. C.

Crawford & Garner, Inc., a new industrial supply house, has been set up in Greer, S. C., to handle a limited number of specialized lines, including textile specialties, industrial supplies, power transmission, and lighting. The corporation received its charter May 4 and got underway about June 1. It will maintain an office and warehouse in the Talef building in Greer, and will travel a sufficient number of men to cover the textile industry in North and South Carolina.

Joe E. Crawford and R. Alex Garner, the originators of the corporation, are both former officials in Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg. Mr. Crawford was vice-president in charge of the industrial division in that company, and Mr. Garner was its

AUGUST • 1950

CARD CLOTHING NEWS and views

WRITTEN MONTHLY BY E. A. SNAPE, JR., PRESIDENT **Benjamin Booth Company** PHILA. PA.

STRIP-O-MATIC

. . . CONTINUES TO BUILD PROFITS

BY CARDING BETTER - - - REDUCING STRIPPING!

STRIP-O-MATIC Card Clothing is enjoying an ever-increasing number of users. To date—fifteen months after it was introduced—178 plants have installed STRIP-O-MATIC, many have sent repeat orders for it.

From such use, you ask, "Is STRIP-O-MATIC performing today, under constant and numerous conditions, as was predicted a year ago?" To that I am happy to answer, "Yes—definitely."

Users have found STRIP-O-MATIC cuts stripping to a minimum, creating definite savings. It transfers DOWN TIME into PRODUCTION TIME. It saves by reducing stripping waste, and it lasts longer, cards better, needs less grinding.

I hope you will contact us without delay, and convince yourself that here is a card clothing unlike anything you have ever used. May I hear from you?

Sincerely,
E. A. Snape, Jr.,

President,

Benjamin Booth Company
Allegheny Ave. and Janney St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Exclusive Southern Agent
OLIVER D. LANDIS, INC.
718 Queens Road
Charlotte, N. C.

Dependable Flow Control



Manufacturers of water cooling equipment since 1929

in your

TEMPRITE WATER COOLERS

TEXWOOD
105 AUGUSTA ST. GREENVILLE, S. C.

sales director. Both have been in the industrial supply business for over 20 years.

Crawford & Garner, Inc., is distributor and/or sales agent for the following lines: Holyoke Belting Co., Sylvania Electric Products Co., Gates Rubber Co., Frank E. Paige & Co., Fafnir Bearing Co., David Brown Co., U. S. Rubber Co., Pyrene Mfg. Co., C-O-Two Co., Hunter Fan & Ventilating Co., Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Shuttle Fur, Wooden Products, and Waterous Pump Co.

Fielden Occupies Larger Quarters In Philadelphia

Fielden Instrument Corp. announces the occupation of new and larger office and space at 2920 North 4th Street, Philadelphia 33, Pa. The name of the company has been changed from Fielden Electronics, Inc. Existing personnel and policy will be maintained. The company manufactures the Drimeter for moisture content control in the textile industry. The range of products is being expanded with the introduction of a relative humidity controller, liquid level control, graph recorder and other instruments and industrial controls.

List Advantages Of Signode Mobile Strapping Dispenser

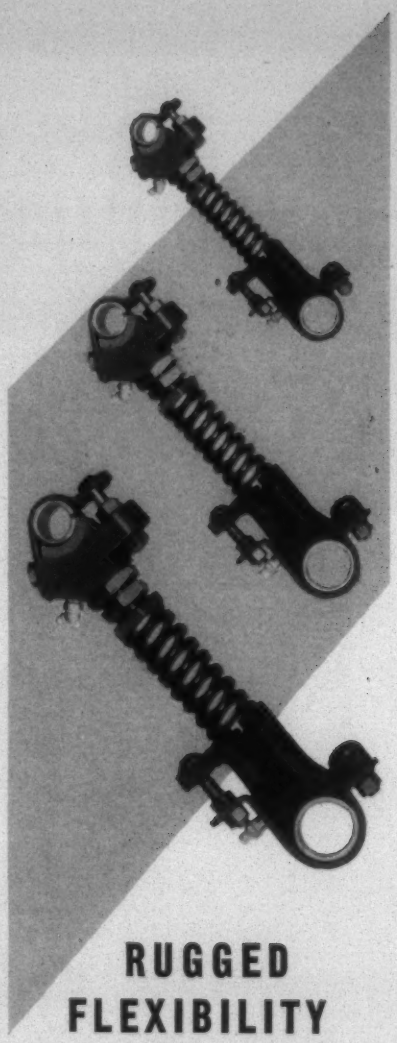
A new, mobile strapping dispenser said to offer advantages which will be welcome wherever strapping is used is now available from Signode Steel Strapping Co., 2600 N. Western Avenue, Chicago 47, Ill. Chief among its features is the new Straptroller, which keeps the flow of strapping under control at all times, without backlash, and without interference from too much slack. An easy pull feeds strap smoothly, without drag or sudden stoppages, because the new Straptroller pulls forward on the strap, and back on the reel at the same time. The dispenser cannot roll in the direction of the pull of the strap, because the strap is dispensed at right angles to the wheels. Still another feature appreciated by the operator is the ease with which the full reels of strapping can be loaded in the dispenser. This job is done with the dispenser lying down. Only the hub cap and top disk need to be removed for loading. The dispenser may be used in vertical or horizontal position.

Slaughter Named Agent For Trumeter In South

Slaughter Machinery Co. of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed Southern agents for Trumeter Co., of New York City. The Charlotte firm will represent Trumeter in six Southern states.

Riggs & Lombard Develop Positive Knock-off Device

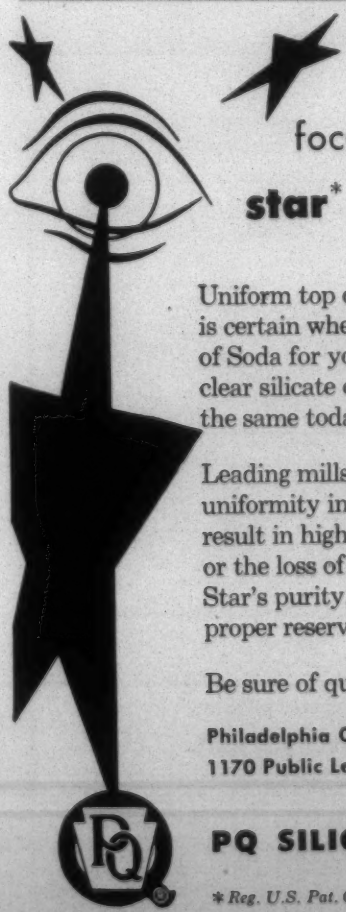
A new positive knock-off device for use on piece dye kettles and washers has been developed by Riggs and Lombard, Inc., Lowell, Mass., makers of the Fleet Line of wet finishing and drying machinery. The mechanism has been thoroughly tested in numerous installations and has proven highly successful, the firm claims. In the case



RUGGED FLEXIBILITY
BUILT INTO EVERY BTM SPRING-TYPE
CRANK ARM

For fewer loom stops, for higher speeds, and for smoother operation at any speed, install sturdy BTM Spring-Type Crank Arms. Made of finest tempered steel and iron, these more dependable crank arms are reinforced at all points of strain. They were designed for *rugged flexibility*, and long, trouble-free service. They are shipped complete with grease fittings and hardened steel crank pin. Order today from:

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TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
GREENVILLE, S.C.



focus on quality . . .
star* silicate

Uniform top quality from each and every peroxide bath is certain when you choose Star Silicate of Soda for your bleaching assistant. Star is that bright, clear silicate of high, constant purity, the same today and tomorrow as it has been always.

Leading mills rely on Star quality. Lack of uniformity in the alkaline content, for instance, can result in higher tensile strength losses, or the loss of full bleaching value from peroxide. Star's purity, clarity, stability, and proper reserve of alkalinity also save money.

Be sure of quality with Star Bleach Assistant.

Philadelphia Quartz Company
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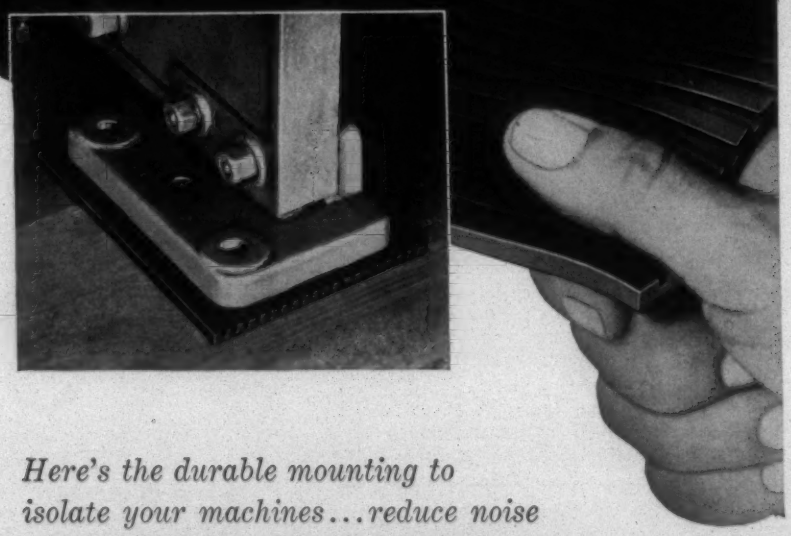
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* *Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.*

This Improved MILL-TESTED

ISOMODE TEXTILE PAD

Absorbs Vibration...Saves Money



Here's the durable mounting to isolate your machines...reduce noise ...anchor equipment without bolting ...cut maintenance costs

Actual mill installation and tests by several large Southern producers of textiles prove that these single-ribbed Isomode* Pads are not only one of the most economical mountings, but also one of the best. They do a superior job of isolating vibration. They work under present legs of equipment—on any type of flooring.

By their action, Isomode Pads help increase loom life, reduce shut-down time, and thereby step-up production. Due to the unique ribbed construction, these pads act as a spring which absorbs the forces and vibrations created by the equipment which are normally transmitted to the floor. You'll find that this reduces energy-sapping noise, as well as strains on machines and floor. Moreover, this vibration control eliminates need for bolting in most cases. Your machines "float" on Isomode Pads, yet they stay put. As a result, effect of uneven floors on machinery is corrected and undue wear minimized.

Isomode Pads are easily installed. Merely cut to size required by legs of equipment, allowing for ⅛ or ¼-inch overlap to securely bed down the leg. Made of Du Pont Neoprene, the pads resist aging, oil, heat, moisture.

See what a big improvement Isomode Textile Pads can work in your own operations—and at what surprisingly low cost. Write for full details.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

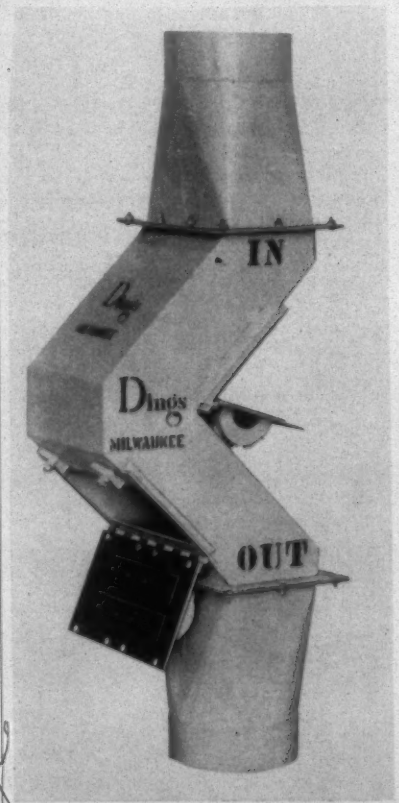
THE MB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
1082 State Street, New Haven 11, Conn.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

of a piece dye kettle, an improved adjustable guide rail is connected to the electric knock-off device for shutting the machine off in case of a tie-up. Due to the shape of the pins themselves, a positive knock-off is assured.

New Dings Hump Magnet For Tramp Iron Removal

The new Dings hump magnet incorporates two separate permanent non-electric perma-plate magnets for tramp iron removal from cotton and other material carried by air through ducts and can be installed horizontally, vertically or at an angle. Material flow impinges directly against either or both magnets thereby causing any tramp iron to fall within the maximum effective range of



their magnetic field. Available in a complete range of sizes with flanges at each end for easy installation into existing duct work. Magnets are hinged, held in place by wing nuts so they can be easily swung back for cleaning. For details, write Dings Magnetic Separator Co., 4740 W. Electric Ave., Milwaukee 46, Wis.

Crescent To Build Plant Near Spartanburg, S. C.

Jacob Ziskind, president of the Crescent Corp., textile machinery firm, has announced that the construction of a new 100,000 square foot building to house the corporation's Southern headquarters will begin soon. The location will be on the Pacolet Highway, about a mile outside the city limits of Spartanburg, S. C. The new building will house offices, a machine shop, steam cleaning facilities and storage for the firm's

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

large inventory of new and rebuilt textile machinery. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg office are architects-engineers on the work.

The project resulted from the sale of the Whitney Mills property to Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. of Salem, Mass., makers of Pequot sheets, for a Southern plant. The Whitney Mills property has been the Crescent headquarters in the South.

Firm Sets Up Strapping Department In Charlotte

The E. H. Jacobs Southern and Northern divisions of Bullard Clark Co. recently announced the establishment of a strapping department at the factory in Charlotte, N. C. Experienced workmen, modern equipment and a complete stock of leather, as well as fabric materials, now assure faster and more economical delivery to the firm's customers throughout the South.

Whitin-Climax Top Rolls Recommended By Whitin

Machinecraft, Inc., 21 Vernon Street, Whitman, Mass., currently is boosting its Whitin-Climax ball bearing top rolls, an item which created much favorable comment when exhibited at the recent textile machinery exhibition at Atlantic City. Machinecraft officials state that Whitin Machine Works has adopted and recommends Whitin-Climax ball bearing top rolls as standard wherever anti-friction top rolls are specified for cotton roving and spinning, wool and worsted spinning, and American system equipment.

Maunfactured by Machinecraft, Whitin-Climax top rolls were adopted by Whitin after exhaustive tests and four years satisfactory operation in the mills of many Whitin customers. The firm states that approximately 1,000,000 Whitin-Climax top rolls already are in use. They are supplied with any of the various standard coverings desired by the customer.

Clarence McMahon recently joined Machinecraft, Inc., as a service engineer and will service the firm's installations of Whitin-Climax top rolls in textile plants in Georgia and Alabama.

Air Products Developing New Type Vacuum Cleaner

Air Products Co., 304 East Bay Street, Savannah, Ga., announced recently that it will within the next two or three months have available for sale to the textile trade an air-operated vacuum cleaner. This unit, the firm states, is the result of two years of experiment and nine months of testing in approximately 75 to 100 different mills throughout the Carolinas and Georgia. It will use approximately 9.4 cubic feet of air per minute at 35 p.s.i.; the entire piece of equipment, with all attachments, will weigh only about seven pounds.

This new vacuum cleaner will have 1¼-inch I.D. intake hose, same having no moving parts or any part internal which lint may hang on and restrict efficiency. It is operated from standard compressed air lines now in use in all textile mills on pressures from 25 to 90 p.s.i. The speed of the air after leaving the pressure chamber and passing around a specially designed ventria-tube creates a speed of 1,120 feet per second. Ordinary burlap bags will be used to pick up the lint and after same has been filled may be transported to place of disposal or reclaiming.

Attachments will consist of an eight-foot domestic type 1¼-inch vacuum hose attachments for same; one 18-inch, ⅜-inch I.D. tube to be used around spindles and frames or similar machinery; one 13½ foot, 1¼-inch I.D. sectional aluminum tubing with end attachments for cleaning off ceilings and lights, and same can be shortened for floor cleaning, attachment on end having a direct front opening instead of under opening as used by domestic cleaners. According to the company, about the only maintenance required will be an occasional eight-foot vacuum hose which naturally will have some wear and tear by being dragged on the floor.

New Recorder-Controller Introduced By Johnson

Development of a new and improved proportional action recorder-controller, for use in textile processing operations requiring a record of controlled temperatures, has been announced by Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturer of automatic temperature and air conditioning control systems. Called the Record-O-Stat, the flexible new unit is designed to control either air



with STANLEY STEEL STRAPPING

Ship textiles quicker, easier, safer . . . at lower cost with the Stanley Steel Strapping System. The right combination of the right tools, strapping, seals, reels, and accessories slashes man-hours and materials. Damage and pilferage are reduced. Handling is easier. Write today for facts about the right Stanley Steel Strapping System for *your* products. Or have our representative call. The Stanley Works, Steel Strapping Div., 201 Lake St., New Britain, Connecticut.

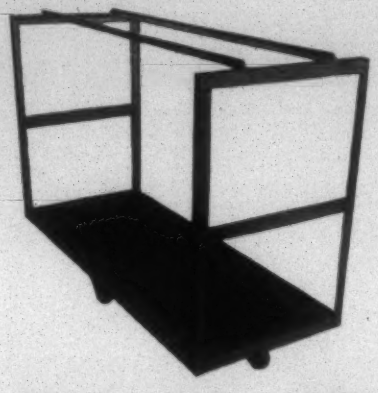
STANLEY

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STANLEY STEEL STRAPPING
AND CAR BANDING SYSTEMS

HARDWARE • TOOLS • ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL

Eliminates Sliver Waste And Damage to Sliver Cans



The Excel No. 1900 Sliver Can Truck

The top cross bars on the Excel No. 1900 hold the sliver securely in the cans and prevent annoying and expensive waste of sliver.

These trucks are constructed of heavy duty angle iron, electrically welded throughout. Base is of heavy angle iron covered with 16 gauge sheet metal, painted in deck gray enamel. Casters are securely bolted to the base.

Representatives:

Mr. N. W. Eurey ..... Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey ..... Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.
La Grange, Ga.
H. E. Linderson
Box 505, Providence, R. I.
Mr. Theodore Huston
2601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seabrook Transmission Co.
Anderson, S. C.

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or liquid temperatures. It may be operated as either a direct or reverse acting controller to suit the requirements of the application.

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The entire temperature measuring system (bulb, capillary tubing, and high-torque helical element) is liquid filled. Because of the relatively low pressure in the system, bulb walls are thinner than those required in systems using fills of other types, the firm states. This improves conductivity through the sensitive portion of the temperature measuring bulb and increases the quality of recording and control. Five standard 12-inch charts, with various temperature ranges from zero to 250° F., are available for the Record-O-Stat. Liquid-filled temperature measuring elements with suitable charts for operation at other ranges between 125° and 400° F., are available on special order.

The standard copper-bulb temperature measuring element is furnished plain, with union or with union and socket, depending upon the type of mounting required. Capillary tubing is provided in any length from five to 200 feet. The unit is housed in a corrosion-resisting aluminum alloy case of modern design. Complete information about the Record-O-Stat is contained in Apparatus Bulletin T-130 issued by Johnson Service Co., 507 East Michiagn St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.



FOSTER GOES SWAPPING — Using 500 miniature Foster cones as basic swapping material, the Hampden (Mass.) County Scout group attended the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., the last week of June. Foster Machine Co. of Westfield, Mass., supplied the realistic cones to the boys, many of whom are Westfield residents and sons of Foster employees.

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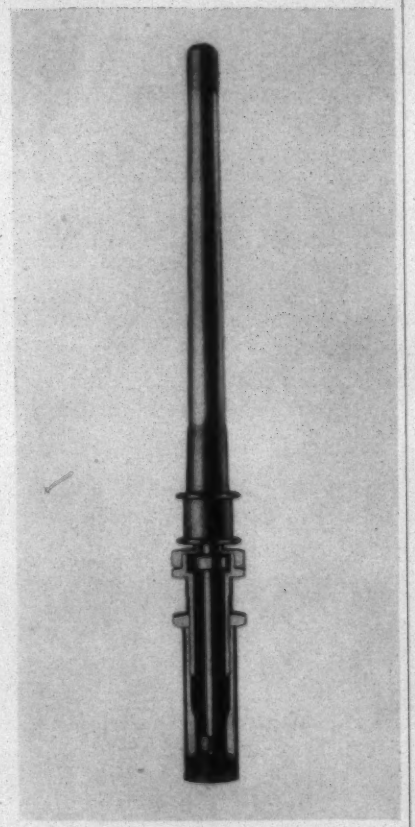
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New Anti-Friction Spindle, Century, Offered By H & B

A newly developed anti-friction spindle, incorporating several exclusive features, is now being marketed by the H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. The spindle was first demonstrated at the Atlantic City textile machinery show and was named the Century in a $500 "Spindle Name Contest" run in conjunction with the show. According to H & B, mill officials who have seen the spindle in action have hailed it as "the most mechanically perfect spindle on the market today."



The Century is strongly and simply constructed in a design adaptable to all types of spindles. The all-steel base is packed with a special grease for long operation and contains two standard ball bearings. An exclusive plumbing feature makes it easy to check and adjust by means of a double eccentric controlled by a knurled adjusting plug at the base of the spindle. This can be done without stopping the frame and without loss of production time.

Among the claimed advantages for the Century are that it eliminates the oil problem (no oily work or floors, etc.); does not cause friction or heat; does away with dry spindles, as well as bolster and blade wear; assures longer life with greater savings in horsepower; maintains desired r.p.m. and promotes even twist, while operating at any speed the work will stand. The up-twister spindle is said to run smoothly, even at high speeds. The Century is also competitive price-wise with any spindle now being offered. H & B is now taking orders for primary and complete installations and will arrange for demonstrations on request.

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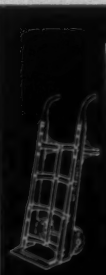
4 **LARGER SECONDARY RACEWAY AND BALLS** provide tremendously increased swiveling efficiency and greater shock absorption of overloads. Easier working!

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6 **PRESSURE LUBRICATION** by Zerk Fittings reduces friction and wear!

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Committees Appointed By A.C.M.I. President

Appointment of 16 committees to guide and assist in carrying out the policies and activities of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. was announced July 24 by George P. Swift, president. Mr. Swift reported that groups of representative mill men had been named to conduct and supervise these phases of the institute's program: Audit, Budget and Finance, Cotton, Foreign Trade, General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry, Legislation, Membership, National Cotton Council, Public Relations, Research, Southeastern Appeal Board, Statistics, Technical Service, Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade, Traffic, and Worth Street Rules.

"In selecting these committees we have striven to appoint members to the groups for which they are best fitted by experience and training," he reported. "We have also sought to obtain as complete a representation as possible of all sections of the industry so as to reflect all shades of opinion, and we have tried to give representation to carded yarn and combed yarn mills, to integrated mills and independent mills. We are fortunate indeed in that so many of our members are willing to take the time necessary to discharge their committee assignments and thus contribute so much to the effectiveness of the association. We feel that an association such as ours derives its strength not only from the support of its members but from their active participation in all of its affairs." The personnel of the committees follows:

Audit: L. L. Jones, Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, chairman; B. F. Hagood, Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C.; R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.:

Budget and Finance: H. K. Hallett, chairman, Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C.; R. H. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co.

Cotton: A. K. Winget, chairman, Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Fred C. Barnes, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; A. B. Emmert, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.; A. W. Fisher, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; H. H. Greene, West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; B. J. Kane, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. O'Neal, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; T. D. Truluck, Deering-Milliken, Union, S. C.:

Foreign Trade: Gordon Harrower, chairman, Wauregan (Conn.) Mills, Inc.; H. A. Burow, Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Texas; C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills Co.; S. M. Gamble, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. B. Hayes, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Marion W. Heiss, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Chas. C. Hertwig,

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General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry (representative): Marvin R. Cross, Greenwood Mills, Inc., New York:

Legislation: Wm. H. Ruffin, chairman, Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham. N. C.; R. N. Adair, January & Wood Co., Inc., Maysville, Ky.; H. M. Bliss, Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Brown, Malvern (Ark.) Cotton Mills; C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills Co.; J. A. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Herman Cone, Cone Mills Corp.; R. C. Dick, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; F. E. Grier, The Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; B. F. Hagood, Glenwood Mills; R. Dave Hall, Stowe Thread Co.; P. H. Hanes, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; L. G. Hardman, Jr., Harmony Grove Mills, Inc., Commerce, Ga.; R. L. Harris, Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills; Percy S. Howe, Jr., American Thread Co., New York City; Frank W. Lyman, Fitchburg (Mass.) Yarn Co.; E. J. McMillan, Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.; Harvey W. Moore, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.; R. B. Newton, Dan River Mills, Inc.; Brackett Parsons, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; J. T. Phillips, Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.; Paul A. Redmond, Alabama Mills, Inc.; Ernest Rees, Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Robert D. Sanders, Aponaug Mfg. Co., Jackson, Miss.; J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Robert T. Stevens, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; S. H. Swint, Graniteville (S. C.) Co.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills; Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive vice-president, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association., Montgomery, Ala.; T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president, Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Hunter Marshall, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C.; John K. Cauthen, executive vice-president, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; E. O. Fitzsimons, president-treasurer, the Carded Yarn Association, Charlotte, N. C.; H. E. Rietz, evecutive secretary, Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia, N. C.

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Southeastern Appeal Board (representative): A. K. Winget, Efird Mfg. Co.

Statistics: Herman Cone, chairman, Cone Mills Corp.; J. A. Chapman, Inman Mills; R. D. Harvey, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills; N. Barnard Murphy, Riegel Textile Corp.; John M. Reeves, Reeves Brothers, New York City; Gale Richmond, Crompton-Shenandoah Co., Waynesboro, Va.; J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills.

Technical Service: W. H. Beattie, chairman, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; H. A. Burow, Bonham (Texas) Cotton Mills; John W. Clark, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.; J. B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; G. O. Lienhard, Chicopee Mfg. Corp.; Robert W. Philip, Callaway Mills Co.; Alan B. Sibley, Judson Mills; W. A. Turner, Avondale Mills; R. H. Tuttle, Fieldcrest Mills.

Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade (representatives): J. W. Barnett, Cannon Mills, Inc.; Thomas W. Estes, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Frank H. Hillery, Wellington Sears Co., Inc.; C. T. Murchison, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

Traffic: Marshall C. Stone, chairman, Pacolet (S. C.)

Mfg. Co.; W. H. Beattie, Woodside Mills; Thomas Cousins, Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.; Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills; Julian Robertson, Erlanger Mills Co., Salisbury, N. C.; Hearne Swink, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; Wyllys H. Taylor, Newnan Cotton Mills.

Worth Street Rules: Joe L. Lanier, chairman, West Point Mfg. Co.; William Lord, Galey & Lord, Inc., New York City; S. H. Swint, Graniteville Co.; J. T. Wardlaw, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Williams, Jr., Callaway Mills, Inc., New York City.

Q.M. Textile Group Reorganized

To provide greater representation by functions and fibers, a sweeping revision has been made of the Textile and Knitted Goods Industrial Group of the Quartermaster Association, Inc., Col. Walter A. Pashley, secretary, announced July 26. The industrial group is composed of various divisions and committees serving the office of Quartermaster General in an advisory capacity on specifications and other military procurement matters.

Seven divisional committees are established by the revision. Each of the committees are broken down into three main textile fibers, (cotton, wool, and synthetics) or in some cases, into type of product. Three regional committees are also set up by the revision. Before the change, the Industrial Group contained eight commodity committees and three regional subcommittees. Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C., remains chairman of the group as a whole.

One of the most significant changes is the replacing of the former carpets commidity division committee with a duck and carpet division. Organized with separate duck and carpet branches, the new division evidently anticipates the conversion of carpet mills to duck production in the case of all-out war. This was done in World War II. Another significant change is the establishment of a dyers and finishers division, and the breaking down of it and of the broad woven fabric division into cotton, wool, and synthetic fiber branches. A statement which will appear in the next issue of the *Quartermaster Review* describes the purpose of the revision as follows:

"Various industrial committees of the Quartermaster Association have indicated, after almost three years' experience as functioning units, that it is often impossible to arrive at complete solutions to problems presented for consideration owing to the lack of full representation within the industrial groups and to their functional organization and lack of flexibility.

"Through this reorganization, it hopes to achieve more complete and detailed industry representation and greater flexibility in handling trade problems.

"Under the new set-up, any branch, branches, division or divisions may meet separately or collectively, depending upon the situation.

"The individual branches are composed of more specialized representatives, thereby enabling the Quartermaster Corps to obtain more detailed and comprehensive information.

"Specific problems can be presented to branch experts, and other committees will not be called upon to attend meetings where their advice and recommendations are not particularly applicable."

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Textile Dean Flying Around South America

A 12,000-mile trip around South America over routes of the Pan American World Airways system began from Miami, Fla., July 25 for Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the School of Textiles of North Carolina State College, and Mrs. Campbell. Although the Campbells will visit more than half a dozen countries on their 36-day trip, they will pass most of their time in Rio de Janeiro, where they will be guests of Dr. Francisco d'Alamo Lousada, chief of protocol for President Eurico Gaspar Dutra of Brazil.

An official invitation was extended to Dean Campbell by the Brazilian government to visit that country, inspect its textile schools, mills and research laboratories and make several talks on textile education. While in Brazil Dean Campbell will address sessions of the Ministry of Education at Rio de Janeiro and of the Federation of Industries at Sao Paulo and will serve as a consultant on textile education. Dr. d'Alamo's son, Luiz Claudio, is a student at the textile school over which Dean Campbell presides. A number of other South Americans are graduates of the same school, and he hopes to be able to meet some of them during his trip.

N. C. Manufacturers To Convene At Pinehurst

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association will hold its 44th annual meeting at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Oct. 12-13. The program includes a meeting of the board of directors at 7 p. m., Thursday, Oct. 12; a business meeting Friday morning, Oct. 13, at which Gordon Gray, former Secretary of the Army, and now president of the University of North Carolina, will speak; and a banquet session at 7 p. m. on Friday, Oct. 14.

A.C.M.I. To Convene At White Sulphur

The second annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on March 29-31, it was announced July 20 by George P. Swift, president. The meeting will follow the pattern established at Palm Beach early this year and will consist of three days of business sessions interspersed with recreation and entertainment.

It was emphasized at the A.C.M.I. offices in Charlotte, N. C., that no reservations would be accepted at this time. It is expected that requests will be accepted from textile mill members in January and from other members in February. Prior to that time, reservation forms will be distributed from the Charlotte office.

Southeastern Personnel Conference Slated

The Southeastern Personnel Conference will be held this year at Duke University, Durham, N. C., on Sept. 11-13. The committee in charge has a program outlined which will include meetings of value not only to industrial personnel people but also to personnel people in other types of business.

The conference will open Monday night, Sept. 11, with an address by a well-known speaker on a subject of general interest. Tuesday morning an address on pensions by a member of the staff of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States followed by an experience meeting on pensions and pension plans led by Guy Arthur, Jr. Tuesday afternoon will be divided into four groups—one group to

discuss job evaluation and merit rating, another to discuss recreation, another arbitration, and the fourth selection and testing. There will be no program for Tuesday night, but a barbecue dinner is to be arranged.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to sessions on two-way communications and community relations.

Textile Hearings Are Delayed Again

The Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations met Aug. 3 for the purpose of scheduling hearings on Southern textile and telephone industry problems. In attendance were Senator James E. Murray, chairman, Senator Forrest C. Donnell and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, subcommittee members. Chairman Murray announced that because of the Korean situation and other pressing matters no Senators had been able to leave Washington to attend hearings in the South. After discussion the subcommittee voted unanimously to reschedule the textile hearings at Washington, D. C., to commence Monday, Aug. 21 and continue so long as necessary throughout that week.

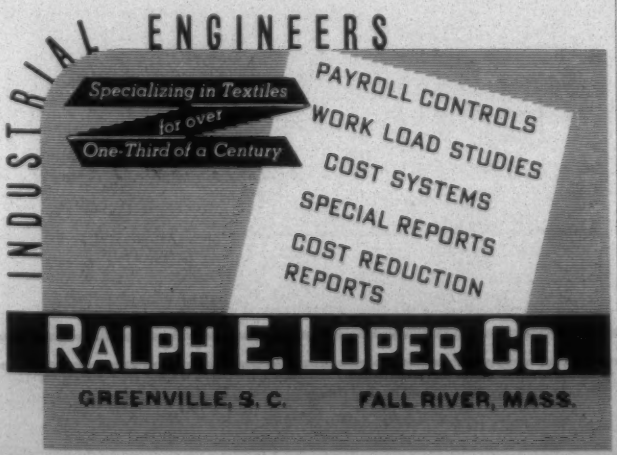
The cases to be considered in the textile hearings are those involving the American Thread Co. of Tallapoosa, Ga., the Anchor Rome Mills at Rome, Ga., and the Celanese Corp. near Rome. In all of these cases the U.T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. charges the companies with unfair labor practices. In the Tallapoosa and Anchor Rome cases the union charges the companies with violence, abduction, beating of pickets and other unlawful acts.

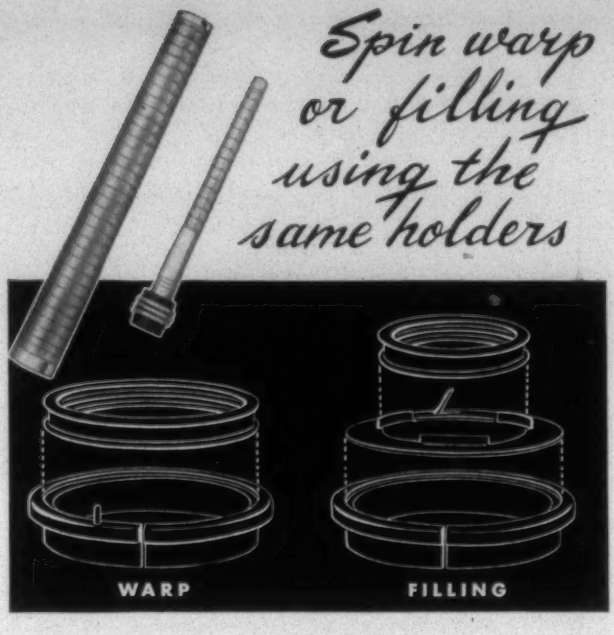
George Swift Asks Fair Price Ceilings

"If the nation's lawmakers decide that we must have price controls, the American textile industry insists that ceilings be set on a fair basis and that they be fairly administered," said George P. Swift, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., in a statement released Aug. 8.

Mr. Swift's comments were made in connection with a bulletin sent to the more than 600 mills which compose the institute. The bulletin indicated that the executive committee of the organization had met in Washington Aug. 3 and had formulated principles of policy with regard to price controls. The basis for this policy, said Swift, was established by the institute's executive committee on these four points:

(1) There should be no "roll back" of cotton goods prices without consideration of the fact that raw cotton prices jumped upward immediately following the government acre-

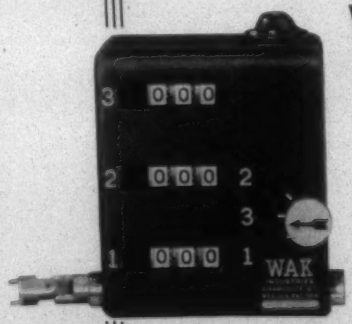




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age report on July 8, which was after the Korean outbreak.

(2) In setting the effective date for price controls, consideration should be given to the fact that the textile industry is seasonal in nature and customarily suffers from low prices during late Spring and Summer.

(3) In setting up price controls, contracts already made should not be violated and deliveries for a reasonable period, say 60 to 90 days, should be allowed under the old contracts.

(4) Any prices set for cotton goods should reflect current cotton costs, and any ceilings imposed should reflect all other elements of textile costs on a current basis.

"Our mills will face bankruptcy," he said, "if the product we make is sold under a controlled price while our elements of cost are allowed to sky-rocket."

Spinner-Breeder Parley Slated Sept. 11-13

The Seventh Spinner-Breeder Conference will be held in El Paso, Texas, Sept. 11-13 with cotton interest organizations of the El Paso area as hosts. The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association will hold its Silver Anniversary meeting with the conference, with members of the association participating in the proceedings. This series of industry-wide meetings, sponsored by the advisory research committee of Delta Council, has as its objectives the promotion of mutual understanding and recognition of problems common to all components of the cotton industry with particular emphasis on breeding and producing cotton to meet spinner's requirements.

The 1950 meeting in El Paso is expected to be the largest gathering of the series, with host organizations planning elaborate entertainment and tours for conference attendants. With headquarters in the Cortez Hotel, the three-day meeting will get underway at 9 a.m., Sept 11. The first day's agenda will be devoted to a series of discussions of particular interest to cotton spinners and breeders. A panel discussion of "Spinners' Problems and Cotton Quality Requirements" will climax the opening session. Percy S. Howe, Jr., president, American Thread Co., New York City, will present a report from the long staple cotton committee at the afternoon session.

Conferees will tour the El Paso-Mesilla Park area Sept.12, where they will visit the U. S. Cotton Ginning Branch Laboratory and the cotton breeding work at New Mexico A. & M. College. They will also tour Dean Stahmann's farms and will be guests of the college and local people at a real Western "chuck wagon" feed at noon.

The meeting will be brought to a close at noon on Sept. 13 at the Cortez Hotel. On the meeting agenda for the closing session is a panel discussion on "Cotton Breeding to Improve Spinning Quality." The afternoon and evening of Sept. 13 will be devoted to the Silver Anniversary meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association with the annual banquet of the organization scheduled for Wednesday night.

Year's Rayon Output Breaking Records

Rayon shipments in July totaling 103,600,000 pounds were one per cent over the June figure of 102,500,000 pounds, according to *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first seven months of the year shipments of rayon to domestic consumers totaled 704,500,000 pounds, an all-time record for any

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similar period and 11 per cent more than the previous peak in the similar period of 1948.

Preliminary figures for July indicate that rayon filament yarn shipments totaled 78,400,000 pounds, a gain of one-half per cent over the June shipments. Filament yarn shipments last month were made up of 24,800,000 pounds of high-tentacity viscose yarn, 27,600,000 pounds of viscose+cupra textile yarn, and 26,000,000 pounds of acetate yarn.

Rayon staple plus tow shipments during July were three per cent greater than in June and 84 per cent larger than those in July, 1949. Total rayon staple plus tow shipments for the month were 25,200,000 pounds, composed of 16,400,000 pounds of viscose and 8,800,000 pounds of acetate.

In the first seven months of 1950, gains over the same 1949 period in the various types of yarn were as follows: viscose high tenacity four per cent, viscose+cupra textile yarn 50 per cent, and acetate yarn 49 per cent. Staple plus tow shipments in the seven months' period showed a 116 per cent gain over the corresponding period of 1949.

Rayon stocks in the hands of producers at the end of July continued at nominal levels. The preliminary July figures showed stocks totaling 18,400,000 pounds, made up of 8,800,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn, 4,700,000 pounds of acetate yarn and 4,900,000 pounds of staple plus tow.

A compilation of rayon production made by the *Organon* reveals that during the second quarter of 1950, an all-time high record level of 306,500,000 pounds was attained. This figure is slightly above the 305,900,000 pounds produced in the first quarter of 1950 and 49 per cent greater than production during the second quarter of 1949. During the second quarter, output of rayon filament yarn totaling 230,400,000 pounds was one per cent below the record production of 252,600,000 pounds in the first quarter.

Output of viscose+cupra textile (regular plus intermediate tenacity) during the period was at a record level of 78,200,000 pounds, a two per cent increase over the previous record in the second quarter of 1948. A total of 80,100,000 pounds of acetate yarn was produced in the second quarter, one per cent below the record fourth quarter of 1948. The six per cent reduction in output of viscose high-tenacity yarn compared to the first quarter was caused principally by a strike in one of the producing plants over part of the second quarter. Production of high-tenacity in the second quarter was 72,100,000 pounds.

Viscose staple plus tow production in the second quarter reached a new high level, production totaling 47,300,000 pounds or 1½ per cent greater than the previous record output in the fourth quarter of 1948.



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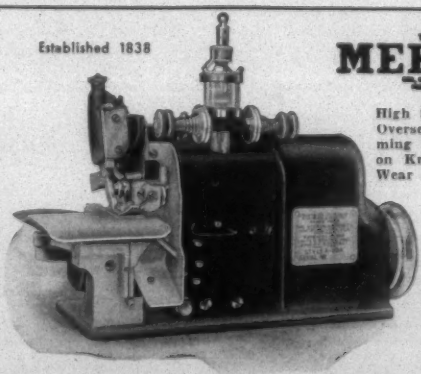
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Latest Export Figures Reflect Decline

United States exports of cotton cloth in May totaled 48,689,000 square yards, a decline of 4,001,000 yards or 7.6 per cent below exports in April, the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, reported July 20. Smaller shipments to Indonesia, Cuba, and the Philippine Republic accounted for most of the loss during the month, an analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics indicates. The loss was partially offset by larger exports to Canada, Venezuela and Iran.

Cotton cloth exports for the first five months of 1950 amounted to 222,119,000 square yards, or 49.3 per cent below those of the corresponding period in 1949. For the first five months of 1950, heavy losses were recorded in shipments to the Philippine Republic, Venezuela, the Union of South Africa, Iran, Thailand and Belgian Congo. During the same period, larger exports were made to Indonesia, Cuba and Haiti.

Details of U. S. exports of cotton cloth by principal countries of destination for April and May, 1950, May, 1949, and the first five months of 1949 and 1950, are given in the following table.

1,000 Square Yards

Country of Destination	May, 1950	April, 1950	May, 1949	Jan.-May Totals 1950	1949
Total	48,689	52,690	74,317	222,119	437,690
Canada	13,164	12,159	16,257	62,502	91,725
Indonesia	12,835	14,851	1,094	38,663	31,891
Cuba	4,598	6,032	2,669	28,672	15,748
Philippine Republic	2,473	3,984	6,785	14,297	39,367
Haiti	1,036	1,267	142	7,717	4,908
Venezuela	1,662	773	1,679	6,195	12,085
Dominican Republic	840	1,169	388	5,237	2,627
Union of South Africa	1,007	1,557	7,529	4,588	22,195
Iran	980	253	8,544	4,422	50,793
Nicaragua	798	797	225	4,024	1,410
Guatemala	779	540	423	3,989	4,281
Thailand	224	264	1,527	2,926	11,650
Hong Kong	451	847	233	3,053	1,790
Morocco	388	1,252	258	2,743	2,590
Costa Rica	733	588	897	3,036	4,004
Colombia	819	596	589	2,980	3,903
Belgian Congo	478	309	1,244	2,081	12,056
Honduras	501	205	510	1,961	5,468
Panama Republic	546	543	806	1,981	2,672
El Salvador	583	206	553	1,976	4,160

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Merchants Work On Military Needs

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York has announced the re-activation of its industry committee whose immediate objective will be the facilitation of textile procurement for the armed forces. The committee, which will be headed by Saul F. Dribben of Cone Export and Commission Co., Inc. as chairman, will deal with such other problems as may arise out of current national and international situations.

July Carded Yarn Inventories Decline

Although production of carded cotton sales yarn mills was stepped up 15 per cent during July, an acceleration of

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shipments by the spinners during the month caused a 2¼ million pound drop in inventories, the Textile Information Service reports. Unfilled orders on spinners' books jumped 46 per cent in actual poundage from July 1 to July 29 and on the latter date this backlog was equivalent to 13.18 times the current weekly production, 9.82 times the total yarn in stock, and at the highest point since February of 1948. At the beginning of July, unfilled orders amounted to 10.35 weeks' production at the then prevailing rate and were equal to 6.59 times the stocks on hand.

Inventories during the month dropped from 157 per cent of one week's output to 106.4 per cent (one hundred and six and four tenths per cent) of a single week's production. Statistics compiled by the Carded Yarn Association provided the basis for the Information Service report. The association's figures cover reports from about 1.4 million member spindles.

Indicated sales volume, according to the statistics, for the last three weeks of the month following the traditional July 4 vacation shutdown period, was at the highest weekly rate recorded from January, 1948, to date, the service noted. Ratio of shipments to weekly production had moved up from 97.5 per cent on July 1 to 115 per cent at the end of the last week in July.

While over-all production increased 15 per cent during the month to the highest weekly rate since March, 1950, the percentage of the various types yarns produced showed little net change. For the week ended July 29, 30.8 per cent was knitting yarn, 55.2 per cent weaving yarn, and 14 per cent all others; for week ended July 1, the figures were 29 per cent, 56.3 per cent, and 14.7 per cent respectively.

Cotton Crop Set At 10,308,000 Bales

The Agriculture Department forecast this year's cotton crop at 10,308,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This first estimate of the year compares with last year's crop of 16,128,000 bales and with a ten-year (1938-48) average of 11,599,000 bales. The indicated sharp drop in production reflects operation of a government crop control program designed to prevent the accumulation of excessive supplies.

The cotton acreage in cultivation July 1 was 31 per cent smaller than a year earlier. This year's crop will be supplemented by a carryover of about 7,000,000 bales from previous crops. The total supply would be more than ample to meet anticipated market needs. The department estimated the yield of lint cotton to the acre at 264.9 pounds, compared with 284 last year and 261.3 for the ten-year average.

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was reported at 75 per cent of normal compared with 80 per cent a year ago and 76 per cent for the ten-year Aug. 1 average.



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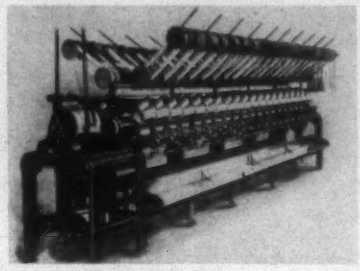
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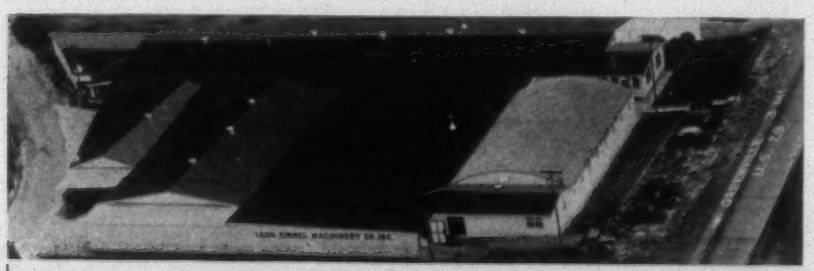
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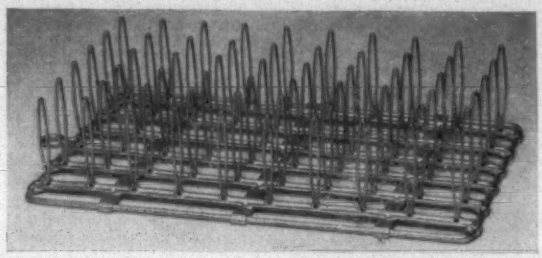
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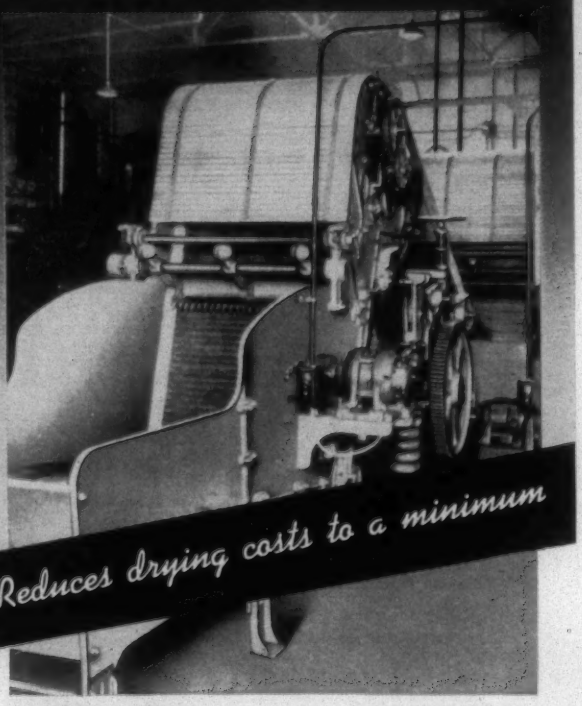
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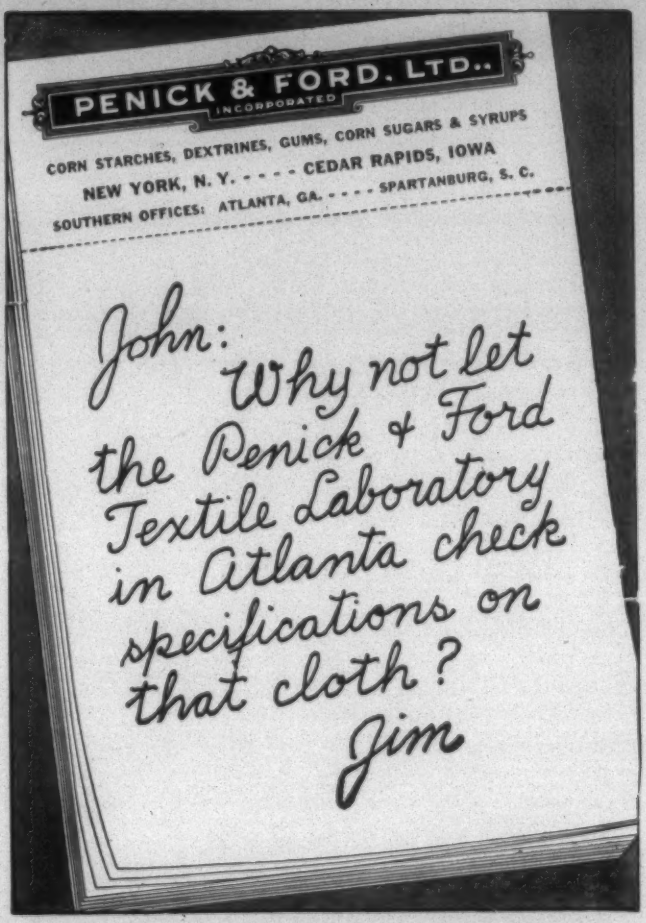
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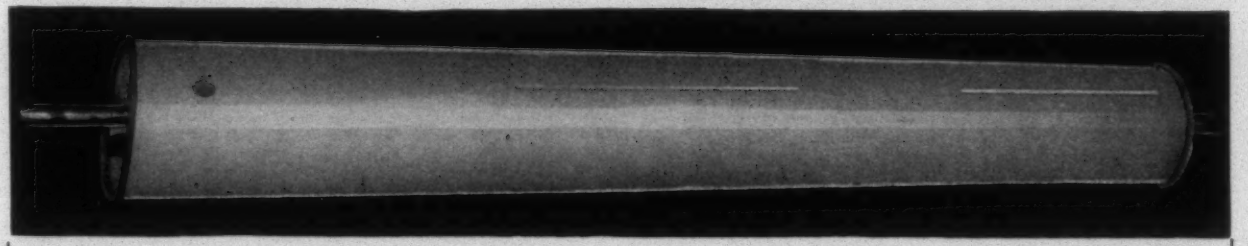
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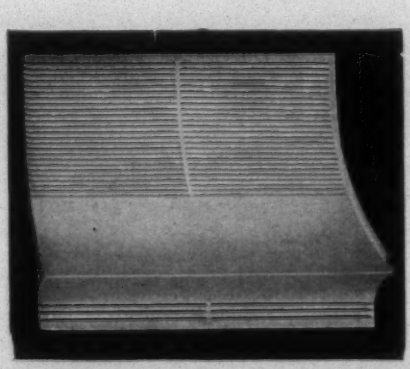
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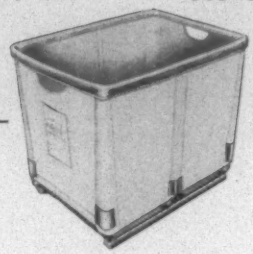
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W. H. Gibson has been appointed representative for Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass., in the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. He will make his headquarters at 1743 McKinley Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. Through Mr. Gibson, Emmons weave room accessories including aluminum heddle frames, stainless steel reeds and stainless steel heddles will be made more readily available to the textile industry of Texas.



J. B. Powell, for about eight years superintendent at Erlanger Mills, Inc, Lexington, N. C., recently assumed new duties as superintendent of the Lockhart (S. C.) Plant of Monarch Mills.

John L. Teat of Bessemer City, N. C., is now superintendent of Valley Mills, Inc., Patterson, N. C.

W. P. Ligon of Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected a vice-president of Reeves Bros., Inc., succeeding his brother, H. Arthur Ligon, who died July 26. W. P. Ligon has been connected with the company or its subsidiaries since 1928 and in his new post will be in charge of operations in the Spartanburg area which includes Mills Mill with plants in Greenville, Woodruff and Spartanburg; Fairforest Co. and Warrior Duck Mills of Spartanburg; Chesnee (S. C.) Mills and Grace Cotton Mills of Rutherford, N. C. Mr. Ligon was elected treasurer of Fairforest Co., Mills Mill and Warrior Duck Mills and vice-president and treasurer of Chesnee Mills and Grace Cotton Mills. . . . Charles D. Green was elected vice-president of Reeves subsidiaries in the Spartanburg area and succeeds W. P. Ligon as general manager of these plants. Mr. Green has been associated with Reeves subsidiaries since 1928 and prior to his recent promotion was general superintendent and production manager of Reeves operations in the Spartanburg area.

Carl A. Boggs, general manager of United Rayon Mills of Elberton, Ga., and the Augusta (Ga.) Division of Aiken Mills, has had the Seminole Mills, Statesville (N. C.) Division added to his general supervision, it is announced by the fabric production division of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. Mr. Boggs will continue to make his headquarters at Elberton, Ga. . . . Harry H. Barker, formerly superintendent at the Ashland Division of U.M. & M. in Jewett City, Conn., has been promoted to manager.

Harold W. Ball, chief engineer at Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., has been appointed vice-chairman of the annual meeting of the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be held at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20. Mr. Ball is also an associate on the advisory committee of the A.S.M.E.'s textile division which is undertaking an extensive study on how to make money in a textile mill. The study will cover a period of several years before a final report is made.

Charles P. Gordon, Jr., has been promoted from general assistant superintendent to superintendent of the dyeing and finishing plant at the Trion (Ga.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp. succeeding E. H. Dobbins, resigned. . . . Joe O'Neill, formerly chief chemist of the laboratory, was advanced to general assistant superintendent succeeding Mr. Gordon and Mr. O'Neill in turn was succeeded as chief chemist by Ernie A. Freeman, Jr., formerly second hand of the dyeing department.

John Dickson, formerly second hand in the machine shop at Linda Cotton Mills, Cowpens, S. C., has been made master mechanic. Thomas Wilkins was promoted to second hand to succeed Mr. Dickson. . . . L. M. Duckett of Gaffney, S. C., has been appointed second hand in the spinning department at Linda and Curtis Cash has been appointed second hand in the weaving department.

Joe Cecil Morgan, a native of Lanett, Ala., has been named overseer of spinning at Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Morgan has been connected with Dixie Mills since November, 1930.

Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., gave the American public up-to-the-minute facts about supplies and production for both defense and civilian needs in the textile industry in a nation-wide radio broadcast Aug. 14 over American Broadcasting Co. stations

D. J. Gray, superintendent of fabrication at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp., recently was elected a director of the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association.

OBITUARIES

Martin Augustus Boger, 78, who retired about a year ago as assistant secretary



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of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., after more than 48 years of continuous service with the company, died Aug. 11.



Homer E. Garner, 48, founder and president of H. E. Garner Co., textile engineering firm of Atlanta, Ga., died Aug. 9. Before founding his own firm about four years ago, Mr. Garner was for a number of years connected with Reeves Pulley Co. of New York. Surviving are his wife, a son and a sister.



Dr. James Edward Mills, 74, director of chemical research for Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C., died Aug. 12 at a hospital in Charlotte, N. C. Nationally known in the chemical field, Dr. Mills received the Herty award in 1944 for outstanding work in chemistry. His wife and a brother survive.

C. Walker McLain, 59, veteran textile executive of Statesville, N. C., died Aug. 7 after a lengthy illness. He was formerly superintendent of the Hall-Kane Cotton Mill at Troutman, N. C., superintendent of Phoenix Mills in Statesville for 18 years, and later connected with the Burlington Mills Corp. plant in Statesville, now Seminole Mills.

MILL NEWS

SHANNON, GA.—Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., has acquired controlling interest in Brighton Mills, Inc., which has plants at Shannon and Forsyth, Ga. The purchase price was not disclosed, but it is believed to have been about $3,000,000. Brighton Mills, producer of spun rayon fabrics, will continue under the present management of Howard R. Hart, president, who has been with the firm 11 years.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A $1,250,000 expansion program at the No. 2 Plant of Limestone Mfg. Co. is expected to be completed by early November with the added facilities in full production by next February. Under construction is a two-story, 45,000 square foot addition which will house 225 new looms. Limestone is a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Formal opening of the multi-million dollar May Plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. here has been scheduled for Oct. 6. The occasion will bring many distinguished guests to Camden, including Du Pont President Crawford H. Greenewalt. Initial commercial production of the new fiber, Orlon, was started at the plant several weeks ago.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Smith Mills, Inc., with authorized capitalization of $150,000, recently was chartered to deal in textile fabrics. Incorporators include J. E. Smith, A. H. Smith and Inez Smith, all of Lincolnton.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of a $90,000 addition to Haynsworth Mills. The addition, scheduled to be finished by the first of the year, will add 18,000 square feet to the plant's facilities.

GOLDSTON, N. C.—C. G. S. Fabrics Co. is reported planning operation of a new plant here for the production of a cotton and rayon novelty fabric for household use. Operations are expected to begin this Fall. Owners of the new plant are G. M. Spencer, C. L. Chatham and H. E. Goforth, all of Burlington, N. C.

CONCORD, N. C.—The recently-organized Gunter-Ashmore Mfg. Co. has purchased a building here and expects to begin production within 60 days of woven plastic fabrics. The new concern will utilize 40 wide looms, mostly Crompton & Knowles 4 by 1 box types, and necessary preparatory equipment. J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., New York, has been named selling agent.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—Brookwood Mills, which utilizes 8,216 spindles, 35 cards and 20 combs in the production of 12s to 40s combed peeler yarns, has been sold by Jeffrey J. Shapiro and associates to a corporation headed by C. A. Ross, who is also president of Barbet Mills at Lexington, N. C. Buildings, plant machinery and equipment are

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included in the purchase, as well as a mill village and small attached plant manufacturing backing yarns.

MAIDEN, N. C.—Plant No. 1 of Maiden Spinning Mills, Inc., a carded ply yarn mill, has been sold to Macanal Mills, Inc., of Salisbury, N. C. The purchase price was not disclosed. The plant, which utilizes 13,380 spindles, will be turned over to the new owners Oct. 1 and all orders with Maiden will be filled.

RANLO, N. C.— New equipment recently installed in the No. 1 and No. 2 plants of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. includes three new automatic cleaners installed by American Monorail Co. in the winding departments and a new Saco-Lowell pneumatic pressure system for pickers in the No. 1 card doom.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Poe Mills Co. has recently undertaken the air conditioning of its plants. This project, now underway by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, includes the bricking up of windows and the construction of apparatus cooling towers and the installation of an air conditioning system.

GREER, S. C. — Contract has just been awarded to Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., for the construction of an additional 55,000 square feet of building area and installation of new machinery at the Greer plant of Victor Monaghan Co., a division of J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., at a total cost in excess of $3,000,000.

ANDERSON, S. C. — Textron Southern's Ladlassie Plant is to be completely air conditioned. This project, now under construction by Daniel Construction Co., includes the bricking of windows, the construction of apparatus cooling towers and the installation of air conditioning equipment.

HALIFAX, VA.—Ground was broken early this month in preparation for construction of an addition to the plant of Halifax Worsted Mills which will add about 30 per cent to floor space and increase personnel by approximately 75 persons. The plant currently employs around 550. The new unit will process scoured wool into wool top.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Construction is underway here on a $200,000 addition to the weaving plant of Burlington Mills Corp. The new structure will be 62 by 266 feet and will house the preparatory division of the weaving plant.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—New machinery recently installed at the Beaumont Plant of South Carolina Mills includes 84 new looms, 41 new cards and 17 new spinning frames. The looms are modernized Draper E Model machines and the cards are Saco-Lowell. The 17 warp frames are completely modernized; new spindles have been installed on them and they have been converted from band to tape drive.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C. — Six hundred seventy-three company-owned houses of Patterson Mills Co. and Rosemary Mfg. Co. are being sold, with preference being given to employees.

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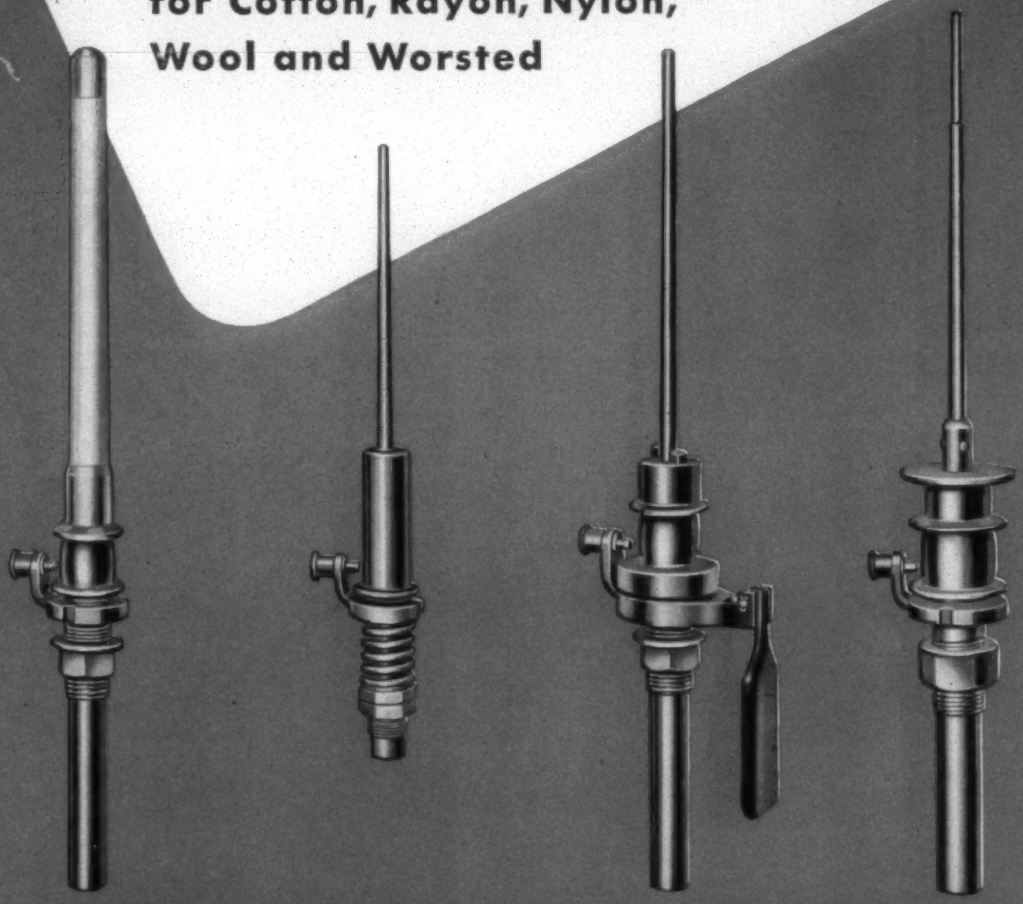
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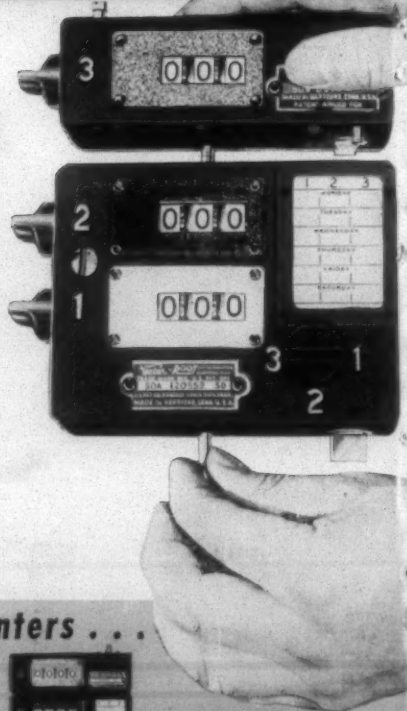
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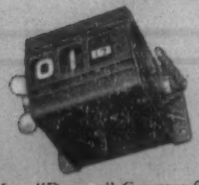
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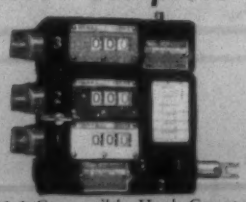
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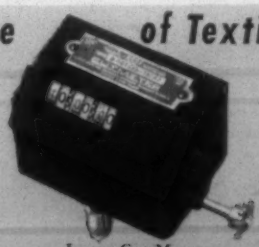
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